

SEPTEMBER 1957

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 9

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Featured in this issue . . .

**LEADING AREAS
IN
HOME BUILDING**

CH. 30/3

- *Expenditures*
- *Starts*
- *Materials*
- *Awards*
- *Permits*
- *Costs*
- *Employment*



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DOCUMENTS

SEP 26 1957



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Sinclair Weeks, Secretary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FIELD OFFICES

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.
321 Post Office Bldg.

ATLANTA 3, GA.
66 Luckie St., NW

BOSTON 9, MASS.
U. S. Post Office and
Courthouse Bldg.

BUFFALO 3, N. Y.
117 Ellicott St.

CHARLESTON 4, S. C.
Area 2, Sergeant Jasper Bldg.

CHEYENNE, WYO.
307 Federal Office Bldg.

CHICAGO 6, ILL.
226 W. Jackson Blvd.

CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
442 U. S. Post Office
and Courthouse

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO
1100 Chester Ave.

DALLAS 1, TEXAS
3-104 Merchandise Mart

DENVER 2, COLO.
142 New Custom House

DETROIT 26, MICH.
438 Federal Bldg.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
407 U. S. Post Office Bldg.

HOUSTON 2, TEX.
624 First National Bank Bldg.

JACKSONVILLE 1, FLA.
425 Federal Bldg.

KANSAS CITY 6, MO.
911 Walnut Street

LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
1031 S. Broadway

MEMPHIS 3, TENN.
212 Falls Bldg.

MIAMI 32, FLA.
316 U. S. Post Office Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINN.
319 Metropolitan Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.
333 St. Charles Ave.

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
110 E. 45th St.

PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
1015 Chestnut St.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
137 N. Second Ave.

PITTSBURGH 22, PA.
107 Sixth Street

PORTLAND 4, OREG.
217 Old U. S. Courthouse

RENO, NEV.
1479 Wells Ave.

RICHMOND 19, VA.
490 Post Office Bldg.

ST. LOUIS 1, MO.
910 New Federal Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH
222 S.W. Temple St.

SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.
555 Battery St.

SAVANNAH, GA.
235 U. S. Courthouse and
Post Office Bldg.

SEATTLE 4, WASH.
909 First Ave.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES

ATLANTA 23, GA.
50 Seventh St., NE

BOSTON 10, MASS.
18 Oliver St.

CHICAGO 3, ILL.
105 West Adams St.

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
341 Ninth Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.
630 Sansome St.

Construction Review is prepared under the direction of

Walter W. Schneider, Chief
Construction Statistics and Economics Branch
BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Arnold E. Chase, Chief
Division of Construction Statistics

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Inquiries on the content may be addressed to Construction Review, in care of either agency.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1957

	PAGE
AT A GLANCE	2
FEATURE: Leading Homebuilding Areas in 1956	4
STATISTICAL SERIES:	
Part A--Construction Put in Place.....	9
Part B--Housing	14
Part C--Building Permits.....	19
Part D--Contracts	27
Part E--Costs (Indexes, Materials Prices, and Wage Rates)	29
Part F--Materials Output	32
Part G--Employment	41
Explanatory Notes	50
Index to Tables.....	Inside back cover
CONSTRUCTION LEGISLATION	47
CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS.....	49

NOTE: Contents of this publication emanating from governmental sources are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Mention of Construction Review as the source will be appreciated. Data credited to private sources appear here through special arrangements and are still subject to the copyrights of the compilers.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Subscription price per year--\$3 domestic; \$4 foreign. Single copies, at 30 cents each, may be purchased from any of the Department of Commerce Field Offices or the Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (December 16, 1954).

At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN AUGUST--Expenditures for new construction rose to an alltime high of \$4.6 billion in August. The 4-percent gain over the month was more than usual for this time of year, in contrast to a less-than-seasonal rise in July attributed to cement shortages resulting from work stoppages. For the first 8 months of 1957, the record \$30.5 billion spent on new construction was up 2 percent from the same 1956 period. Public outlays thus far in 1957 (at \$9 billion) were 10 percent above last year's January-August total and a new high for the period. The 1957 private total (\$21.5 billion) just about equaled its 1956 record for the first 8 months. The rise in public spending was led by highway and school construction. Public utilities accounted for the largest dollar gain in the private sector.

HOUSING STARTS IN JULY--Nonfarm housing starts totaled 96,000 in July, about the same as in June but down 5 percent from July 1956. The 90,200 private units begun this July, though 9 percent less than a year ago and the lowest July volume since 1951, were at an annual rate (seasonally adjusted) of 980,000--approximating the May and June rates which were the highest this year. Comparing data for the first 7 months, this year's starts total (572,100 private and 32,400 public units) was down 12 percent from 1956 and was the lowest for any like period since 1949. The entire drop was in Government-assisted (FHA and VA) housing; conventionally financed volume was a little ahead of last year, for the first 7 months.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN JULY--FHA-assisted housing showed strength in July when increases occurred in FHA starts and in mortgage applications--both of which usually decline in July. Although FHA starts continued below 1956 levels, the rate of decline had narrowed from 34 and 27 percent, respectively, in the first and second quarters, to 11 percent in July--reflecting gains in project (rental) housing and a moderation of the year-to-year declines in 1-4 family starts. FHA applications (excluding Capehart military housing) exceeded year-earlier levels in both June and July, for the first time since early 1955. VA-assisted starts declined about as usual this July, and for the first 7 months amounted to about half last year's volume for the same period. VA appraisal requests rose slightly from June, but the July 1957 level (as in recent previous months) was 60 percent below a year ago.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN JUNE--Nonfarm mortgage recordings totaled \$2,028 million in June--down 5 percent from May and 16 percent from June 1956. All lending groups except mutual savings banks shared in the decline from May, and all reported a continued reduction in lending volume from year-ago levels (which appeared to gain momentum in June). The \$11.8 billion total for the first half of 1957 was 12 percent below the like 1956 period. Declines ranged from 6 percent for savings and loan associations to 25 percent for commercial banks. Lending by individuals was up from 1956, for the first half, but only slightly. The average mortgage amount began last March to ebb from 1956 levels, and in June (at \$7,407) was about 3 percent less than a year earlier.

HOUSING VACANCY RATES, SECOND QUARTER, 1957--The housing vacancy rate remained unchanged in the second quarter of 1957 after showing a decline in the early part of the year. Vacant dwelling units available for rent or sale continued at 2.3 percent of total dwelling units in the nation. Compared with the 2.6 rate of a year ago, the housing situation is currently tighter, with the drop in vacancies occurring in the "for rent" category. The decline in rental vacancies was more apparent in the South and the West.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN JULY--The building permit valuation total declined less than 3 percent in July to \$1.7 billion, about the same as the year-ago figure. The only decrease from June was in dwelling-unit valuations. Significant advances occurred this July for industrial and commercial building; permit issuance for stores was above a year earlier for the first time in 9 months. Comparing data for the first 7 months, this year's \$10.8 billion total for all building construction was off 6 percent from 1956--chiefly reflecting the decrease in housing, though permit volume was down also for commercial and industrial building. Valuations for community structures (mainly schools and churches) totaled 8 percent more than in 1956, for the first 7 months.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN JUNE--Contracts were awarded for \$1.3 billion of public construction in June--17 percent more than in May. Federal awards, which usually reach a seasonal peak in June, accounted for 85 percent of the overall increase. Almost all types of Federal projects shared in the June rise. The leveling off shown for many kinds of State and local works was more than offset by a 40-percent gain in awards

At a Glance

for federally aided highways. Thus, the State and local total rose slightly in June to its highest monthly level on record. For the first half of the year, the value of all public awards was up 18 percent from 1956 to \$6.2 billion in 1957. The major dollar increases were in Federal awards for military (Capehart) housing and conservation work, and in State and local contracts for roads (mainly Federal-aid projects) and schools.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN JULY AND AUGUST--The value of construction contracts for the first 7 months of 1957, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., remained slightly ahead of the same 1956 period. A small drop in residential awards from last year's 7-month total was offset by a similar rise in nonresidential building, while both public works and utilities awards continued well ahead of last year.

Reports of the Engineering News-Record on the value of large construction contracts awarded during the 12-month period ending in August continued to show marked divergent trends in the private and public sectors. Total awards during this period were down 7 percent from the same period of 1956, as the impact of a 25-percent drop in private construction awards was softened by a 23-percent rise in the public sector. Awards for highways and bridges continued to forge ahead, in contrast to the declining trend for building construction.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN JULY--The Department of Commerce composite cost index rose for the third consecutive month in July, by one point to 138 percent of the 1947-49 average. All component indexes contributed to the 4-percent rise from July 1956.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRICES IN JULY--After 8 months of relative stability, the wholesale price index of building materials rose 0.5 percent in July to 131.4 (1947-49=100)--just under the 131.5 high reached last year in August. The July 1957 advance was due mainly to price rises for steel products used in building, and for paints. Higher steel costs boosted prices for structural shapes, concrete reinforcing bars, galvanized sheeting, galvanized and black-steel pipe, nails, and metal sash. Price reductions were reported in July for softwood lumber (except southern pine), softwood plywood, oak flooring, and for copper tubing and wire, and were attributed mainly to this year's lower rate of housing starts and the depressed nonferrous metals market.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN JUNE--The output of construction materials showed mixed movements from May to June. Strong advances were noted in millwork items, up 19 percent over the month, and asphalt roofing and siding products, up 10 percent. Most other groups showed moderate declines, ranging from 1 percent for heating and plumbing to 5 percent for lumber and wood products. Paint, varnish, and lacquer was the only group having a higher average monthly output during the first half of 1957 over the same 1956 period. Sharp drops from a year ago, in average monthly output for the first half, were shown by millwork, off 15 percent; clay construction products, 16 percent; asphalt roofing and siding, 12 percent; heating and plumbing equipment, 15 percent; and plumbing fixtures, 16 percent.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN JULY--Employment in contract construction increased somewhat less than seasonally in July, by 57,000 to 3,290,000, and (as in June) totaled about the same as a year ago. The smaller-than-usual expansion from June to July (as of mid-month) was due apparently to some shortages of cement for highway work and a somewhat greater number of building workers involved in work stoppages. Data available through June indicate gains from May on all types of contract construction and in almost all States. The leveling off from June 1956 appeared to be chiefly in highway and general contract work, and was more apparent in the western and north central States. However, several major States reported more construction workers on the job this June than a year ago: Florida, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Texas. California reported a 4-percent decline, and Michigan and Pennsylvania, 8 percent. Decreases from June 1956 were noted in more than half the metropolitan areas for which data are available, though declines generally were small.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN JUNE--Weekly pay in contract construction advanced from May to a new high of \$108.49 in June because of a general expansion in the workweek and rising wages. This was \$1.35 above the previous peak of last October and \$5.08 above the June 1956 average. Although the June 1957 workweek was shorter than a year ago, particularly on highway work and heavy construction, hourly earnings averaged 17 cents more (at \$2.87), chiefly because of advances in basic wage rates. Weekly pay this June was at an alltime high for all groups except the highway workers.

Leading Homebuilding Areas in 1956¹

Los Angeles, again in 1956, led all metropolitan areas in homebuilding with a total of 89,300 new dwelling units. The New York-Northeastern New Jersey area continued in second place with 77,700 units, followed by Chicago with 51,500. The 6 areas heading the list in 1954 and 1955 maintained their same ranks in 1956 when home construction declined generally. Losses from 1955 housing volume in these areas were uneven, however, ranging from 14 percent for Los Angeles and Chicago to more than 30 percent for the Philadelphia and San Francisco areas (table 1). Washington, which held seventh place in both 1954 and 1955, was edged into ninth place by the San Bernardino and the Miami areas.

In each of the 3 years, 1954-56, the leading centers of homebuilding included the same areas, with the exception of 4 areas near the bottom of the list.² Although the consistency of this pattern reflects a basic relationship between the volume of homebuilding and the size of the population to be housed,³ the interplay of other social, economic, and administrative forces is evident from the year-to-year shifts in the rankings of the metropolitan areas based on housing activity. Among such forces affecting the scale of new residential building in each area are the availability of mortgage funds; the quality of the housing inventory and the extent to which it is being upgraded through urban renewal and other programs; past levels of homebuilding; employment and economic outlook; natural or political barriers to the extension of building areas; and changing land-use patterns associated with municipal policies on such matters as zoning, highways, and taxes and real estate assessments. The systematic appraisal of these and other influences on housing demand and supply in individual areas is beyond the scope of this summary.

The slackened pace of homebuilding in 1956 affected metropolitan areas as a group much more than nonmetropolitan areas. The 1955-56 decline in new dwelling units in the metropolitan areas was 20 percent, compared with only 4 percent in nonmetropolitan areas, resulting in a net decline of 16 percent for the entire nonfarm area. The leading metropolitan areas listed in the accompanying tables thus accounted for 57 percent of all new nonfarm housing in the United States in 1956, compared with 60 percent in 1955, and 62 percent in 1954. The downtrend in this ratio resulted in large part from the sharp curtailment of FHA- and VA-assisted housing. Such government-aided housing tends to be built in volume in the suburban areas of cities supporting large housing markets.

The Florida areas of Miami and Tampa-St. Petersburg, along with three others scattered across the country--Hartford, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., and San Diego, Calif.--were the only ones among the leading areas which had larger residential building programs in 1956 than in 1955. Tampa and San Diego, which ranked near 20th place in 1954 and 1955, jumped to 10th and 11th positions, respectively, in 1956. According to preliminary data available for San Diego, its high level of housing activity was continuing in the early months of 1957.

¹ The estimates, made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based primarily on summaries of building-permit reports submitted by local building inspectors, supplemented in 15 areas by field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. In 40 of the 51 areas listed in the tables, permit coverage is either complete or virtually so (99 percent or more of 1950 nonfarm population in permit-issuing places) or is supplemented by the nonpermit surveys. Of the remaining 11 areas, 7 have a coverage of 94 to 98 percent and only 4 have less than 94 percent coverage--Houston (88 percent), St. Louis (92 percent), San Antonio (86 percent), and Youngstown (79 percent). The estimates for these latter areas are based on the permit data and whatever supplementary information is available (e.g., utility connections) but they are subject to substantially wider error than are those for the other 47 areas.

² Standard Metropolitan Areas discussed in this article are defined according to the 1950 Census, except for San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., for which the definition as revised in 1953 was used. The ranking of the last few areas on the list may not be exact, since available data did not permit adequate estimates for all Standard Metropolitan Areas for comparison. Had estimates been available, it is possible that some of those listed might have been displaced by one or more of the following: Akron, Ohio; El Paso, Tex.; and Orlando, Fla.

³ About 30 areas had larger populations in 1950 than some of the areas in the accompanying tables but lagged behind them in volume of homebuilding in the 1954-56 period.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

5

TABLE 1.—LEADING AREAS IN HOMEBUILDING, 1954-56

Rank			Metropolitan area	New dwelling units				
1956	1955	1954		Number ¹			Percent change	
				1956	1955	1954	1955-56	1954-55
1	1	1	Los Angeles, Calif. ²	89,300	103,700	104,100	-14	(3)
2	2	2	New York-Northeastern New Jersey ²	77,700	97,400	94,300	-20	+ 3
3	3	3	Chicago, Ill. ²	51,500	60,100	49,000	-14	+23
4	4	4	Detroit, Mich. ²	31,400	40,600	41,000	-23	- 1
5	5	5	Philadelphia, Pa. ²	23,900	36,500	30,500	-35	+20
6	6	6	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. ²	22,000	32,100	28,400	-31	+13
7	8	12	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	17,200	18,900	15,500	- 9	+22
8	11	9	Miami, Fla. ²	17,100	16,400	16,200	+ 4	+ 1
9	7	7	Washington, D. C. ²	15,900	22,600	23,900	-30	- 5
10	18	19	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	13,800	12,900	11,800	+ 7	+ 9
11	22	23	San Diego, Calif. ²	13,300	11,400	10,200	+17	+12
12	10	8	Houston, Tex.	13,100	17,000	17,800	-23	- 4
13	14	17	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12,900	15,200	12,500	-15	+22
14	12	13	Cleveland, Ohio ²	12,200	15,700	13,400	-22	+17
15	13	11	Baltimore, Md. ²	11,500	15,300	15,500	-25	- 1
16	16	14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	11,400	13,800	13,300	-17	+ 4
17	15	15	St. Louis, Mo.	11,000	14,100	13,200	-22	+ 7
18	21	21	Boston, Mass. ²	9,900	11,400	10,700	-13	+ 7
19	23	26	Buffalo, N. Y. ²	9,700	10,900	8,900	-11	+22
20	20	18	Atlanta, Ga. ²	9,500	11,500	12,500	-17	- 8
21	17	16	Denver, Colo. ²	9,200	13,100	12,700	-30	+ 3
22	19	20	San Jose, Calif.	9,200	12,600	11,500	-27	+10
23	31	25	Milwaukee, Wis. ²	8,500	8,400	9,500	+ 1	-12
24	24	27	Phoenix, Ariz. ²	8,500	10,100	8,900	-16	+13
25	9	10	Dallas, Tex.	8,400	18,200	15,900	-54	+14
26	26	22	Kansas City, Mo.	8,200	9,600	10,400	-15	- 8
27	25	24	Seattle, Wash. ²	7,100	9,900	9,900	-28	(3)
28	32	32	Columbus, Ohio	7,000	7,600	7,300	- 8	+ 4
29	27	33	Dayton, Ohio	7,000	8,900	7,100	-21	+25
30	34	30	Cincinnati, Ohio	6,400	6,600	7,400	- 3	-11
31	29	31	Sacramento, Calif.	5,900	8,500	7,400	-31	+15
32	36	36	Indianapolis, Ind. ²	5,600	6,200	6,600	-10	- 6
33	28	29	Louisville, Ky.	5,600	8,700	7,500	-36	+16
34	30	28	Fort Worth, Tex.	5,300	8,400	8,000	-37	+ 5
35	38	35	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. ²	4,800	5,800	6,600	-17	-12
36	37	40	New Orleans, La.	4,600	6,100	5,900	-25	+ 3
37	43	39	Portland, Ore.	4,200	5,100	6,000	-18	-15
38	46	51	Youngstown, Ohio	4,200	4,600	3,600	- 9	+28
39	40	43	Birmingham, Ala. ²	4,100	5,300	4,800	-23	+10
40	33	34	Memphis, Tenn.	4,000	6,900	7,000	-42	- 1
41	35	37	San Antonio, Tex.	4,000	6,600	6,600	-39	(3)
42	(5)	47	Hartford, Conn.	3,900	3,500	4,000	+11	-13
43	39	44	Flint, Mich.	3,700	5,800	4,700	-36	+23
44	42	41	Jacksonville, Fla.	3,700	5,300	5,500	-30	- 4
45	50	(5)	Providence, R. I.	3,600	3,800	3,100	- 5	+23
46	49	46	Salt Lake City, Utah ²	3,600	4,100	4,100	-12	(3)
47	(5)	(5)	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	3,500	3,700	3,500	- 5	+ 6
48	(5)	50	Wilmington, Del.	3,400	3,700	3,600	- 8	+ 3
49	45	48	Richmond, Va.	3,300	4,600	4,000	-28	+15
50	44	45	Rochester, N. Y. ²	3,200	4,700	4,100	-32	+15
51	41	38	Wichita, Kans.	3,200	5,300	6,200	-40	-15

¹ Primarily based on dwelling units authorized by building permits. See text footnote 1. ² Estimates for these areas are published monthly in Construction Review. (See table C-8.) Housing activity data for the remaining areas shown here are not available by month. Estimates of residential building-permit activity are not available for period before 1954. ³ Less than one-half of 1 percent. ⁴ Revised. ⁵ Number of dwelling units less than minimum necessary to rank among 50 leading areas; minimum numbers were 3,600 in 1954; 3,800 in 1955; and 3,200 in 1956.

TABLE 2.—SUBURBAN-CENTRAL CITY DISTRIBUTION OF HOMEBUILDING IN LEADING AREAS, 1954-56

Metropolitan area (in rank order of table 1)	New dwelling units					
	Number ¹ (in thousands)					
	1956		1955		1954	
	Central city	Suburbs	Central city	Suburbs	Central city	Suburbs
Los Angeles, Calif.....	26.9	62.4	24.2	79.5	28.1	76.0
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	25.1	52.6	30.8	66.6	28.7	65.6
Chicago, Ill.	12.5	39.0	17.6	42.5	12.3	36.7
Detroit, Mich.	2.7	28.7	3.7	36.9	4.7	36.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.8	19.1	5.8	30.7	5.0	25.5
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2.9	19.1	3.6	28.5	4.0	24.4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	3.5	13.7	3.9	15.0	3.4	12.1
Miami, Fla.	2.7	14.4	2.6	13.8	3.5	12.7
Washington, D. C.	2.2	13.7	2.8	19.8	3.0	20.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.6	5.2
San Diego, Calif.	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.4	4.8
Houston, Tex.	4.7	8.4	6.8	10.2	8.7	9.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.6	11.3	1.6	13.6	1.6	10.9
Cleveland, Ohio	1.5	10.7	2.0	13.7	1.7	11.7
Baltimore, Md.	1.9	9.6	3.6	11.7	3.7	11.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1.9	9.5	2.3	11.5	2.5	10.8
St. Louis, Mo. ....	.8	10.2	1.8	12.3	2.9	10.3
Boston, Mass. ....	.6	9.3	.8	10.6	.6	10.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.8	7.9	1.0	9.9	1.1	7.8
Atlanta, Ga.	2.3	7.2	3.1	8.4	4.4	8.1
Denver, Colo.	3.5	5.7	5.4	7.7	5.5	7.2
San Jose, Calif.	2.9	6.3	2.7	9.9	1.5	10.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	4.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	4.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.4	7.1	1.1	9.0	1.0	7.9
Dallas, Tex.	4.6	3.8	9.4	8.8	10.3	5.6
Kansas City, Mo.	1.3	6.9	1.6	8.0	1.9	8.5
Seattle, Wash.	2.9	4.2	3.4	6.5	3.6	6.3
Columbus, Ohio	3.0	4.0	2.3	5.3	1.9	5.4
Dayton, Ohio ....	.7	6.3	1.4	7.5	.9	6.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.1	5.3	1.1	5.5	1.5	5.9
Sacramento, Calif.	1.3	4.6	1.6	6.9	1.2	6.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	2.1	3.5	1.8	4.4	1.6	5.0
Louisville, Ky.	1.3	4.3	1.9	6.8	1.3	6.2
Fort Worth, Tex.	2.6	2.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	1.1	3.7	1.1	4.7	1.4	5.2
New Orleans, La.	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.8
Portland, Ore.	1.0	3.2	1.4	3.7	2.2	3.8
Youngstown, Ohio ....	.9	3.3	1.0	3.6	1.0	2.6
Birmingham, Ala.	1.5	2.6	2.1	3.2	1.8	3.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1.9	2.1	3.1	3.8	4.2	2.8
San Antonio, Tex.	3.5	.5	5.7	.9	5.5	1.1
Hartford, Conn. ....	.2	3.7	.2	3.3	.5	3.5
Flint, Mich.	1.2	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.1	2.6
Jacksonville, Fla. ....	.5	3.2	.7	4.6	1.0	4.5
Providence, R. I. ....	.2	3.4	.2	3.6	.2	2.9
Salt Lake City, Utah ....	.7	2.9	.9	3.2	.9	3.2
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.1
Wilmington, Del.	(4)	3.4	.1	3.6	(4)	3.6
Richmond, Va. ....	.8	2.5	.5	4.1	.7	3.3
Rochester, N. Y. ....	.4	2.8	.4	4.3	.4	3.7
Wichita, Kans.	1.8	1.4	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.4

¹ Sums of units in central city and suburbs equal totals for each area shown in table 1. The suburbs are defined, for purposes of this study, as the entire portion outside the political boundaries of the central city or cities of each Standard Metropolitan Area as delineated in the 1950 Census. See text footnote 2. ² Percent distributions (continued on next page)

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

7

TABLE 2.—SUBURBAN-CENTRAL CITY DISTRIBUTION OF HOMEBUILDING IN LEADING AREAS, 1954-56—CONTINUED

New dwelling units							Metropolitan area (in rank order of table 1)
Percent in suburbs ²			Percent change ²				
			1955-56		1954-55		
1956	1955	1954	Central city	Suburbs	Central city	Suburbs	
70	77	73	+11	-22	-14	+ 5	Los Angeles, Calif.
68	68	70	-18	-21	+ 7	+ 2	New York-Northeastern New Jersey
76	71	75	-29	- 8	+43	+16	Chicago, Ill.
92	91	89	-28	-22	-22	+ 2	Detroit, Mich.
80	84	84	-17	-38	+17	+20	Philadelphia, Pa.
87	89	86	-20	-33	- 8	+16	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
80	80	78	-10	- 9	+12	+25	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
84	84	78	+ 3	+ 4	-26	+ 9	Miami, Fla.
86	88	88	-22	-31	- 6	- 5	Washington, D. C.
52	47	44	- 3	+18	+ 3	+17	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
48	47	47	+14	+20	+11	+12	San Diego, Calif.
64	60	51	-31	-17	-21	+11	Houston, Tex.
88	90	87	(3)	-17	(3)	+25	Pittsburgh, Pa.
88	87	88	-27	-22	+21	+17	Cleveland, Ohio
83	76	76	-47	-18	- 2	- 1	Baltimore, Md.
83	84	81	-14	-18	- 9	+ 7	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
93	88	78	-57	-17	-38	+19	St. Louis, Mo.
94	93	94	-32	-12	+30	+ 5	Boston, Mass.
81	91	88	+82	-20	- 7	+27	Buffalo, N. Y.
76	73	65	-26	-14	-29	+ 4	Atlanta, Ga.
62	59	57	-36	-26	- 2	+ 7	Denver, Colo.
68	78	87	+ 8	-37	+79	- 1	San Jose, Calif.
45	53	45	+18	-14	-24	+ 4	Milwaukee, Wis.
83	89	89	+28	-21	+ 9	+14	Phoenix, Ariz.
45	48	35	-50	-57	- 9	+57	Dallas, Tex.
84	83	82	-18	-14	-14	- 6	Kansas City, Mo.
59	66	63	-14	-36	- 7	+ 4	Seattle, Wash.
58	70	74	+30	-24	+23	- 2	Columbus, Ohio
90	84	87	-52	-16	+55	+21	Dayton, Ohio
83	83	79	- 1	- 3	-27	- 6	Cincinnati, Ohio
78	81	83	-21	-33	+33	+11	Sacramento, Calif.
63	71	75	+13	-19	+12	-12	Indianapolis, Ind.
76	78	82	-31	-37	+43	+10	Louisville, Ky.
51	49	52	-40	-33	+11	- 1	Fort Worth, Tex.
77	81	79	- 2	-21	-19	-10	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
54	52	64	-28	-21	+37	-16	New Orleans, La.
76	73	64	-27	-14	-37	- 2	Portland, Ore.
78	79	74	- 4	-10	+ 1	+38	Youngstown, Ohio
63	61	62	-26	-20	+13	+ 9	Birmingham, Ala.
52	55	40	-39	-45	-26	+35	Memphis, Tenn.
12	14	16	-38	-49	+ 3	-16	San Antonio, Tex.
94	95	87	+28	+11	-67	- 4	Hartford, Conn.
67	60	55	-47	-29	+10	+34	Flint, Mich.
86	87	82	-25	-31	-30	+ 2	Jacksonville, Fla.
95	94	94	-20	- 4	+22	+23	Providence, R. I.
80	78	78	-23	- 9	+ 5	- 1	Salt Lake City, Utah
64	57	61	-20	+ 6	+17	- 1	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.
99	98	99	-45	- 7	+80	+ 2	Wilmington, Del.
77	90	82	+60	-39	-35	+26	Richmond, Va.
88	92	91	+ 2	-35	+ 5	+16	Rochester, N. Y.
42	43	38	-39	-40	-21	- 4	Wichita, Kans.

and percent changes were computed before the number of units was rounded to the nearest 100.
¹ percent. ² Less than 50 units.

³ Less than one-half of

The cutbacks which characterized 1956 homebuilding were particularly sharp in a number of metropolitan areas in the southern region.⁴ This region, which accounted for 17 of the leading areas, included 12 areas in which the 1955-56 loss exceeded the 20-percent average for metropolitan areas as a group. Five of these 12 dropped more than 35 percent below their 1955 volumes. The deepest cut (54 percent) occurred in Dallas, which fell from 9th place on the listing in 1955 to 25th in 1956. Among the larger areas of the South, Baltimore showed a reversal of this downtrend in the early months of 1957, whereas homebuilding in most other large areas, countrywide, was continuing to decline.

Homebuilding was predominantly in the suburbs of the metropolitan areas in the 1954-56 period.⁵ For the areas listed in table 2, taken as a group, the suburbs accounted for 3 new dwelling units for every 1 in the central cities in each year. For individual areas, the proportion of new homes located in the suburbs in 1956 ranged from 12 percent in San Antonio, where the land area of the city proper had been more than quadrupled by annexations since 1940,⁶ to 90 percent or more in Boston, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Providence, St. Louis, and Wilmington.

In a few areas, homebuilding increased between 1955 and 1956 in the central city, while activity slackened in the suburbs. This occurred in the Los Angeles area, where the gain inside the city limits could be attributed almost entirely to increased apartment construction. A similar rise in the city of Milwaukee was also due to increased building of rental-type housing, but there it was chiefly 2-family houses rather than apartments. In some areas showing gains in 1956 in the city proper, the volume of central-city homebuilding was too small to attach significance to the divergent central-city and suburban developments. However, the figures now available may prove to be evidence of an improved outlook for residential building in the central cities—especially of apartments and other rental types. Among signs pointing in this direction are the increased demand for rental housing, as vacancy rates decline and new sales housing rises in price and decreases in volume, as well as the progress made under urban renewal and other programs to revitalize the central cities.

⁴ The southern region is defined by the Bureau of the Census to include Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

⁵ For a discussion of central city-suburban dispersion of construction, see *Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954-56*, (in *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1957, pp. 689-696).

⁶ San Antonio annexed more territory relative to its 1940 land area than any of the other cities included in the accompanying tables except Dallas.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, BY TYPE: 1950 TO 1957

A special report issued recently by the Bureau of the Census gives current (as of March 1957) and historical statistics on the number of households (occupied dwelling units) in the United States, and their composition.

The report shows that the number of nonfarm households increased by about a million a year between 1950 and 1957, whereas rural-farm households declined at the rate of about 150,000 a year. Nonfarm households comprised almost 90 percent of the 49,543,000 total reported for March 1957—65 percent in urban areas and 25 percent in rural nonfarm areas. Only 3.3 percent of all married couples did not have separate living quarters in 1957, against 5.6 percent in 1950 and the 8.7 percent peak of 1947.

Copies of *Households and Families, by Type: 1950 to 1957* (Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 76) are available from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents.

STATISTICAL SERIES

9

NOTE: ALL THE STATISTICAL SERIES IN CONSTRUCTION REVIEW
ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION FOR THE LATEST PERIOD SHOWN.

Part A--Construction Put in Place

Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)					Percent change		
	1957		1956	First 8 months		Aug. 1957 from--		First 8 months, 1956-57
	Aug.	July ¹	Aug.	1957	1956	July 1957	Aug. 1956	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	4,591	4,395	4,474	30,469	29,825	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	3,101	3,039	3,122	21,451	21,590	+ 2	- 1	- 1
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,553	1,556	1,672	10,697	11,529	(2)	- 7	- 7
New dwelling units.....	1,135	*1,125	1,260	7,840	8,870	+ 1	-10	-12
Additions and alterations.....	374	*391	371	2,554	2,375	- 4	+ 1	+ 8
Nonhousekeeping.....	44	40	41	303	284	+10	+ 7	+ 7
Nonresidential buildings.....	805	774	786	5,960	5,657	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5
Industrial.....	266	262	277	2,147	1,978	+ 2	- 4	+ 9
Commercial.....	319	307	316	2,275	2,364	+ 4	+ 1	- 4
Office buildings and warehouses.....	167	152	147	1,164	1,050	+10	+14	+11
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	152	155	169	1,111	1,314	- 2	-10	-15
Other nonresidential buildings.....	220	205	193	1,538	1,315	+ 7	+14	+17
Religious.....	80	75	71	555	475	+ 7	+13	+17
Educational.....	47	42	49	335	345	+12	- 4	- 3
Hospital and institutional.....	47	41	28	312	203	+15	+68	+54
Social and recreational.....	29	27	27	199	168	+ 7	+ 7	+18
Miscellaneous.....	17	20	18	137	124	-15	- 6	+10
Farm construction.....	171	166	169	1,044	1,066	+ 3	+ 1	- 2
Public utilities.....	553	526	483	3,626	3,263	+ 5	+14	+11
Railroad.....	41	41	41	295	267	0	0	+10
Telephone and telegraph.....	91	91	94	722	684	0	- 3	+ 6
Other public utilities.....	421	394	348	2,609	2,312	+ 7	+21	+13
All other private.....	19	17	12	124	75	+12	+58	+65
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,490	1,356	1,352	9,018	8,235	+10	+10	+10
Residential buildings.....	47	**40	25	286	176	+18	+88	+63
Nonresidential buildings.....	418	394	390	2,966	2,652	+ 6	+ 7	+12
Industrial.....	42	**41	43	332	280	+ 2	- 2	+19
Educational.....	260	249	236	1,854	1,681	+ 4	+10	+10
Hospital and institutional.....	30	29	29	229	189	+ 3	+ 3	+21
Administrative and service.....	42	37	39	280	223	+14	+ 8	+26
Other nonresidential buildings.....	44	38	43	271	279	+16	+ 2	- 3
Military facilities.....	125	**117	143	806	593	+ 7	-13	-10
Highways.....	620	**545	530	3,140	2,950	+14	+17	+10
Sewer and water systems.....	130	120	125	897	824	+ 8	+ 4	+ 9
Sewer.....	76	68	69	504	455	+12	+10	+11
Water.....	54	52	56	393	369	+ 4	- 4	+ 7
Public service enterprises.....	44	38	40	256	251	+16	+10	+ 2
Conservation and development.....	95	**90	87	585	525	+ 6	+ 9	+11
All other public.....	11	12	12	82	64	- 8	- 8	+28

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

¹ Data for individual types of construction were adjusted specifically for effect of cement shortages in July 1957, except where noted.

² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

* Not adjusted for effect of cement shortages.

** Based chiefly on actual project progress reports, which reflect all current influences on construction activity for the types of work shown.

(State and locally owned highway data were adjusted on the basis of findings from the federally aided portion.)

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1956					1957							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION.....	4,474	4,425	4,302	3,964	3,544	3,182	3,000	3,280	3,641	4,033	4,347	4,395	4,591
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION.....	3,122	3,073	3,003	2,922	2,654	2,311	2,217	2,392	2,579	2,808	3,004	3,039	3,101
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,672	1,640	1,580	1,521	1,362	1,137	1,048	1,167	1,300	1,410	1,526	1,556	1,553
New dwelling units	1,260	1,240	1,195	1,140	1,045	885	795	875	940	1,000	1,085	*1,125	1,135
Additions and alterations ..	371	360	344	339	277	214	217	258	326	373	401	*391	374
Nonhousekeeping	41	40	41	42	40	38	36	34	34	37	40	40	44
Nonresidential buildings.....	786	787	797	804	772	722	704	709	713	747	786	774	805
Industrial.....	277	278	278	276	274	269	270	269	271	270	270	262	266
Commercial.....	316	313	320	329	305	269	257	264	263	287	309	307	319
Office buildings													
and warehouses	147	152	160	165	157	143	135	133	135	146	153	152	167
Stores, restaurants,													
and garages	169	161	160	164	148	126	122	131	128	141	156	155	152
Other nonresidential bldgs.	193	196	199	199	193	184	177	176	179	190	207	205	220
Religious.....	71	73	75	74	71	67	65	63	64	68	73	75	80
Educational.....	49	49	49	47	46	43	41	40	39	40	43	42	47
Hospital & institutional	28	30	31	32	32	33	34	36	38	40	43	41	47
Social and recreational..	27	27	27	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	29
Miscellaneous.....	18	17	17	19	18	17	14	14	15	18	22	20	17
Farm construction.....	169	156	130	111	97	91	96	105	119	140	156	166	171
Public utilities	483	478	484	475	413	350	357	398	432	493	517	526	553
Railroad	41	40	41	43	36	32	31	35	37	38	40	41	41
Telephone and telegraph ...	94	87	100	107	98	75	86	94	88	101	96	91	91
Other public utilities	348	351	343	325	289	243	240	269	307	354	381	394	421
All other private	12	12	12	11	10	11	12	13	15	18	19	17	19
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,352	1,352	1,299	1,042	890	871	783	888	1,062	1,225	1,343	1,356	1,490
Residential buildings.....	25	25	30	31	30	29	30	30	34	37	39	**40	47
Nonresidential buildings	390	381	371	344	324	336	305	345	374	389	405	394	418
Industrial	43	41	42	45	45	44	37	41	41	43	43	**41	42
Educational.....	236	231	226	210	201	211	194	215	233	238	254	249	260
Hospital and institutional...	29	30	30	26	23	24	23	27	31	33	32	29	30
Administrative & service ...	39	39	38	33	29	30	27	32	36	38	38	37	42
Other nonresidential bldgs.	43	40	35	30	26	27	24	30	33	37	38	38	44
Military facilities	143	146	141	117	98	93	82	84	95	100	110	**117	125
Highways	530	543	512	326	239	225	195	230	335	455	535	**545	620
Sewer and water systems.....	125	121	120	110	100	100	93	104	113	117	120	120	130
Sewer	69	65	65	60	56	56	53	58	63	64	66	68	76
Water.....	56	56	55	50	44	44	40	46	50	53	54	52	54
Public service enterprises ...	40	39	35	32	27	24	21	26	30	35	38	38	44
Conservation & development..	87	84	79	73	65	57	51	60	70	79	83	**90	95
All other public	12	13	11	9	7	7	6	9	11	13	13	12	11

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

* ** ¹ See footnotes to table A-1.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST		NORTH CENTRAL		SOUTH		WEST	
1. New England	3. E. N. Central	4. W. N. Central	5. S. Atlantic	6. E. S. Central	8. Mountain		
Connecticut	Illinois	Iowa	Delaware	Alabama	Arizona		
Maine	Indiana	Kansas	Dist. of Col.	Kentucky	Colorado		
Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Florida	Mississippi	Idaho		
New Hampshire	Ohio	Missouri	Georgia	Tennessee	Montana		
Rhode Island	Wisconsin	Nebraska	Maryland		Nevada		
Vermont		North Dakota	N. Carolina	7. W. S. Central	New Mexico		
		South Dakota	S. Carolina	Arkansas	Utah		
			Virginia	Louisiana	Wyoming		
			W. Virginia	Oklahoma			
				Texas			
2. Middle Atlantic					9. Pacific		
New Jersey					California		
New York					Oregon		
Pennsylvania					Washington		

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent.

NORTH CENTRAL—29.0 percent.

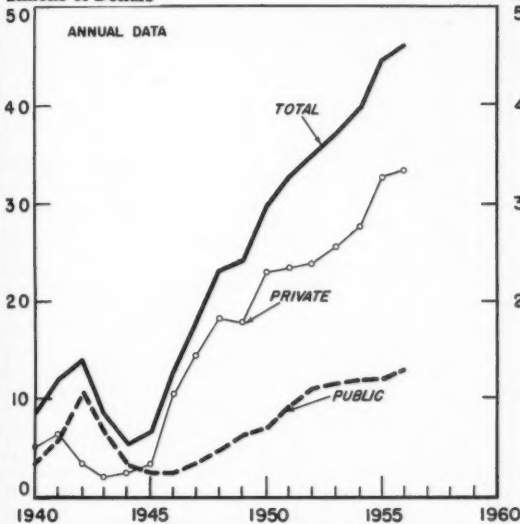
SOUTH—27.7 percent.

WEST—13.8 percent.

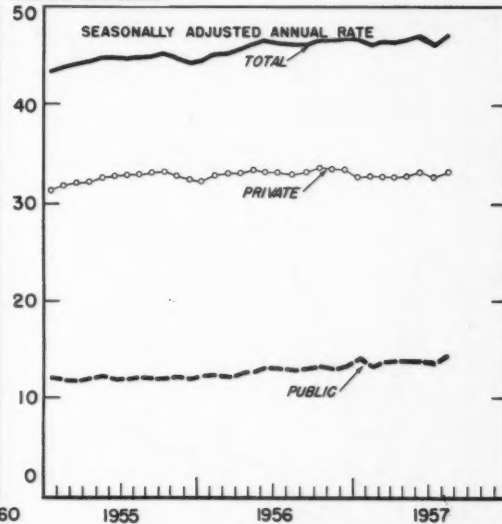
Chart 1.

New Construction Put in Place

Billions of Dollars



Billions of Dollars



SOURCE: DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 52-10-A

Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate								Annual total	
	1956	1957							1955	1956
	Aug.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July 1	Aug.		
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	46,332	46,212	46,740	46,656	46,932	47,160	46,284	47,496	44,581	46,060
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	33,360	32,736	32,844	32,712	33,000	33,216	32,784	33,216	32,620	33,242
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	17,592	16,764	16,656	16,320	16,020	16,248	16,284	16,332	18,705	17,632
Nonresidential buildings.....	8,952	8,976	9,156	9,252	9,396	9,348	8,964	9,204	7,611	8,817
Industrial.....	3,312	3,240	3,288	3,324	3,336	3,276	3,180	3,192	2,399	3,084
Commercial.....	3,504	3,396	3,504	3,540	3,648	3,636	3,468	3,564	3,218	3,631
Office buildings and warehouses.....	1,692	1,692	1,740	1,776	1,884	1,932	1,848	1,932	1,311	1,684
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	1,812	1,704	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,704	1,620	1,632	1,907	1,947
Other nonresidential buildings.....	2,136	2,340	2,364	2,388	2,412	2,436	2,316	2,448	1,994	2,102
Farm construction.....	1,560	1,476	1,488	1,500	1,524	1,560	1,572	1,584	1,600	1,560
Public utilities.....	5,124	5,352	5,364	5,460	5,856	5,856	5,796	5,892	4,543	5,113
All other private.....	132	168	180	180	204	204	168	204	161	120
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	12,972	13,476	13,896	13,944	13,932	13,944	13,500	14,280	11,961	12,818
Residential buildings.....	300	372	360	396	456	456	**516	564	266	292
Nonresidential buildings.....	4,188	4,200	4,392	4,560	4,536	4,548	4,332	4,524	4,218	4,072
Military facilities.....	1,464	1,296	1,248	1,248	1,224	1,188	**1,248	1,272	1,313	1,395
Highways.....	4,320	4,872	5,208	4,968	4,920	5,016	**4,740	5,064	4,050	4,470
Sewer and water systems.....	1,308	1,368	1,344	1,356	1,332	1,320	1,272	1,368	1,085	1,275
Sewer.....	720	780	768	744	732	732	708	804	615	701
Water.....	588	588	576	612	600	588	564	564	470	574
Public service enterprises.....	360	408	384	396	432	408	348	396	233	384
Conservation and development.....	924	840	840	888	888	876	**924	996	701	826
All other public.....	108	120	120	132	144	132	120	96	95	104

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

* ** 1 See footnotes to table A-1.

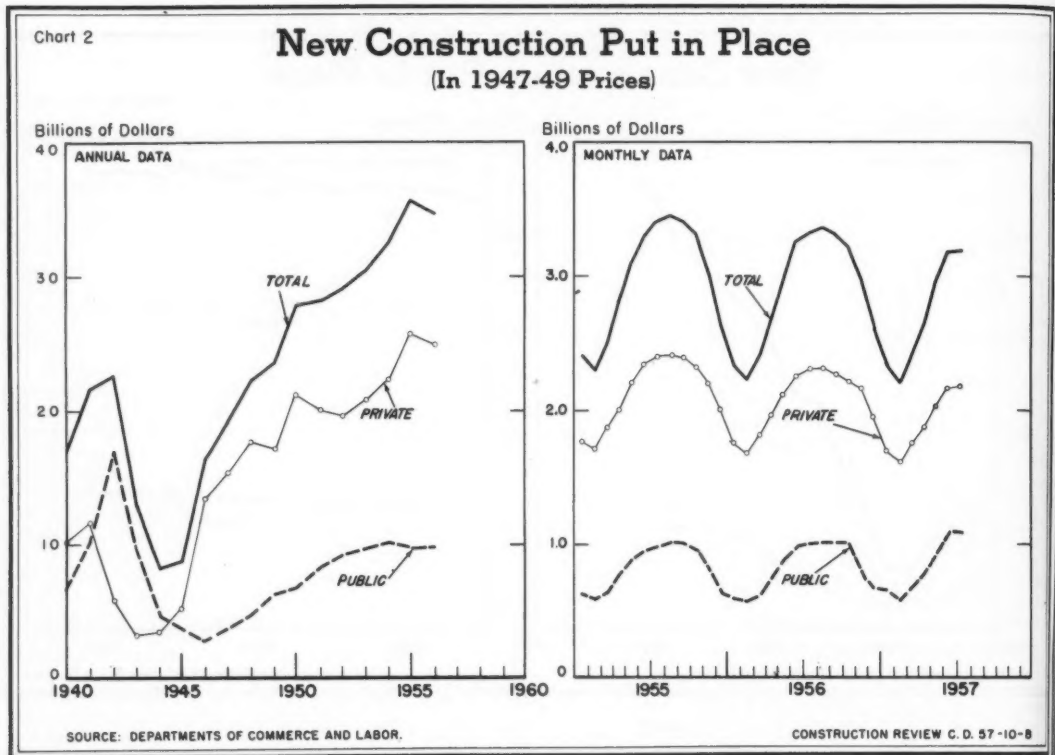


Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	(Millions of dollars)										
	1956	1957					Year				
	July	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION.....	3,349	2,686	2,969	3,190	3,397	29,123	30,459	32,603	35,702	34,933	
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION.....	2,325	1,891	2,045	2,177	2,188	19,889	20,958	22,517	25,810	24,963	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,285	993	1,071	1,154	*1,172	10,772	11,365	12,777	15,078	13,613	
Nonresidential buildings.....	585	516	537	561	549	4,211	4,655	5,064	6,012	6,587	
Industrial.....	201	195	193	191	185	1,909	1,807	1,690	1,946	2,304	
Office buildings and warehouses.....	111	100	107	112	111	461	640	789	1,054	1,289	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	137	92	101	111	109	525	857	989	1,472	1,441	
Other nonresidential bldgs.....	136	129	136	147	144	1,316	1,351	1,596	1,540	1,553	
Farm construction.....	134	96	112	124	131	1,643	1,484	1,420	1,350	1,266	
Public utilities.....	313	276	313	326	325	3,194	3,362	3,166	3,257	3,416	
All other private.....	8	10	12	12	11	69	92	90	113	81	
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION.....	1,024	795	924	1,013	1,009	9,234	9,501	10,086	9,892	9,970	
Residential buildings.....	18	26	28	30	**30	550	459	281	213	225	
Nonresidential buildings.....	278	269	279	287	277	3,465	3,531	3,738	3,291	3,016	
Industrial.....	28	29	31	30	**29	1,384	1,434	1,253	588	338	
Educational.....	170	168	170	180	175	1,375	1,397	1,694	1,888	1,887	
Hospital and institutional.....	19	22	24	23	20	401	297	286	249	220	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	61	50	54	54	53	305	403	505	566	571	
Military facilities.....	105	71	75	82	**87	1,195	1,105	872	1,086	1,085	
Highways.....	452	284	386	452	**452	2,489	2,851	3,689	3,812	3,920	
Sewer and water systems.....	82	74	76	78	76	639	681	724	769	859	
Public service enterprises.....	26	18	21	22	22	129	122	133	157	240	
Conservation and development.....	56	46	51	54	**57	731	688	571	497	554	
All other public.....	7	7	8	8	8	36	64	78	67	60	

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

* ** ¹ See footnotes to table A-1.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)								Percent change		
	1956	1957					First 8 months		Aug. 1957 from--		First 8 months, 1956-57
	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	1956	1957	Aug. 1956	July 1957	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,352	1,062	1,225	1,343	1,356	1,490	8,235	9,018	+10	+10	+10
Federal funds.....	385	303	350	393	409	455	2,283	2,650	+18	+11	+16
Direct Federal.....	289	217	238	256	272	290	1,761	1,838	(2)	+7	+4
Federal grants-in-aid ³	96	86	112	137	137	165	522	812	+72	+20	+56
State and local funds.....	967	759	875	950	947	1,035	5,952	6,368	+7	+9	+7
FEDERALLY OWNED	289	217	238	256	*272	290	1,761	1,838	(2)	+7	+4
Residential buildings.....	2	6	8	11	14	18	5	67	(4)	+29	(4)
Nonresidential buildings.....	61	51	54	54	52	54	370	413	-11	+4	+12
Industrial.....	43	41	43	43	41	42	280	332	-2	+2	+19
Educational.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	5	-50	--	0
Hospital.....	3	4	5	4	5	4	22	33	+33	-20	+50
Administrative and service.....	4	3	3	3	3	4	15	24	0	+33	+60
Other nonresidential.....	9	2	3	3	3	3	48	19	-67	0	-60
Military facilities.....	143	95	100	110	117	125	893	806	-13	+7	-10
Highways.....	11	7	9	10	12	12	55	61	+9	0	+11
Conservation and development.....	70	57	65	69	75	79	429	480	+13	+5	+12
All other federally owned.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	11	0	0	+22
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	1,063	845	987	1,087	1,084	1,200	6,474	7,180	+13	+11	+11
Residential buildings.....	23	28	29	28	*26	29	171	219	+26	+12	+28
Nonresidential buildings.....	329	323	335	351	342	364	2,282	2,553	+11	+6	+12
Educational.....	234	232	238	253	249	259	1,676	1,849	+11	+4	+10
Hospital.....	26	27	28	28	24	26	167	196	0	+8	+17
Administrative and service.....	35	33	35	35	34	38	208	256	+9	+12	+23
Other nonresidential.....	34	31	34	35	35	41	231	252	+21	+17	+9
Highways.....	519	328	446	525	*533	608	2,795	3,079	+17	+14	+10
Sewer and water systems.....	125	113	117	120	120	130	824	897	+4	+8	+9
Sewer.....	69	63	64	66	68	76	455	504	+10	+12	+11
Water.....	56	50	53	54	52	54	369	393	-4	+4	+7
All other State and locally owned.....	67	53	60	63	63	69	402	432	+3	+10	+7

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor.

¹ Data for individual types of construction were adjusted specifically for effect of cement shortages in July 1957, except where noted by *. ² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. ³ Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities.⁴ Percent increase exceeds 300.

* Based chiefly on actual project progress reports, which reflect all current influences on construction activity for the types of work shown.

(State and locally owned highway data were adjusted on the basis of findings from the federally aided portion.)

POPULATION MOBILITY--CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

This recently issued report presents statistics on the characteristics of persons who changed their county of residence between 1949 and 1950. Data for each of 11 age groups are given by sex, marital status, and color; educational and employment status; income class; and by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and farm-nonfarm location--for the United States, the 4 broad regions, and selected geographic divisions.

The report is a preprint of Chapter D, Part 4, Volume IV--Special Reports (Series P-E Bulletins)--of the U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Price \$2. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location ¹		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metro- politan	Nonmetro- politan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures		
							All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS (in thousands)									
Year: 1946.....	670.5	662.5	8.0	(2)	(2)	590.0	80.5	(3)	(3)
1947	849.0	845.6	3.4	(2)	(2)	740.2	108.8	(3)	(3)
1948	931.6	913.5	18.1	(2)	(2)	766.6	165.0	(3)	(3)
1949	1,025.1	988.8	36.3	(2)	(2)	794.3	230.8	(3)	(3)
1950	1,396.0	1,352.2	43.8	1,021.6	374.4	1,154.1	241.9	(3)	(3)
1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(3)	(3)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(3)	(3)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(3)	(3)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
First 7 months, 1956	685.7	668.9	16.8	481.8	203.9	610.7	75.0	27.5	47.5
First 7 months, 1957	604.5	572.1	32.4	411.5	193.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1956: July.....	101.1	99.0	2.1	69.7	31.4	90.7	10.4	3.9	6.5
August	103.9	103.2	.7	70.9	33.0	93.2	10.7	3.7	7.0
September.....	93.9	90.7	3.2	62.3	31.6	82.9	11.3	3.7	7.3
October.....	93.6	91.2	2.4	64.9	28.7	81.8	11.8	4.4	7.4
November.....	77.4	77.0	.4	54.8	22.6	67.7	9.7	3.9	5.8
December.....	63.6	62.9	.7	45.1	18.5	53.4	10.2	3.2	7.0
1957: January.....	63.0	60.1	2.9	44.0	19.0	52.2	10.8	3.5	7.3
February.....	65.8	63.1	2.7	46.6	19.2	54.3	11.5	3.7	7.8
March	87.0	79.3	7.7	58.5	28.5	75.7	11.3	4.1	7.2
April	93.7	91.4	2.3	63.5	30.2	80.3	13.4	4.6	8.8
May.....	102.0	96.0	6.0	68.2	33.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
June	97.0	92.0	5.0	68.0	29.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
July.....	96.0	90.2	5.8	62.7	33.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Percent change									
First 7 months, 1956-57	-11.8	-14.5	+92.9	-14.6	- 5.3	--	--	--	--
June-July, 1957	- 1.0	- 2.0	+16.0	- 7.8	+14.8	--	--	--	--
July, 1956-57	- 5.0	- 8.9	+176.2	-10.0	+ 6.1	--	--	--	--
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Year: 1946	100	98.8	1.2	--	--	88.0	12.0	--	--
1947	100	99.6	.4	--	--	87.2	12.8	--	--
1948	100	98.1	1.9	--	--	82.3	17.7	--	--
1949	100	96.5	3.5	--	--	77.5	22.5	--	--
1950	100	96.9	3.1	73.2	26.8	82.7	17.3	--	--
1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	--	--
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	--	--
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	--	--
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
First 7 months, 1956	100	97.5	2.5	70.3	29.7	89.1	10.9	4.0	6.9
First 7 months, 1957	100	94.6	5.4	68.1	31.9	--	--	--	--
1956: July.....	100	97.9	2.1	68.9	31.1	89.7	10.3	3.9	6.4
August	100	99.3	.7	68.2	31.8	89.7	10.3	3.6	6.7
September.....	100	96.6	3.4	66.3	33.7	88.3	11.7	3.9	7.8
October.....	100	97.4	2.6	69.3	30.7	87.4	12.6	4.7	7.9
November.....	100	99.5	.5	70.8	29.2	87.5	12.5	5.0	7.5
December.....	100	98.9	1.1	70.9	29.1	84.0	16.0	5.0	11.0
1957: January.....	100	95.4	4.6	69.8	30.2	82.9	17.1	5.6	11.5
February.....	100	95.9	4.1	70.8	29.2	82.5	17.5	5.6	11.9
March	100	91.1	8.9	67.2	32.8	87.0	13.0	4.7	8.3
April	100	97.5	2.5	67.8	32.2	85.7	14.3	4.9	9.4
May.....	100	94.1	5.9	66.9	33.1	--	--	--	--
June	100	94.8	5.2	70.1	29.9	--	--	--	--
July.....	100	94.0	6.0	65.3	34.7	--	--	--	--

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 are available upon request.² Annual data

not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953.

³ Not available before January 1954. Tabulations showing the

number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-53 are available upon request.

⁴ Not yet available.

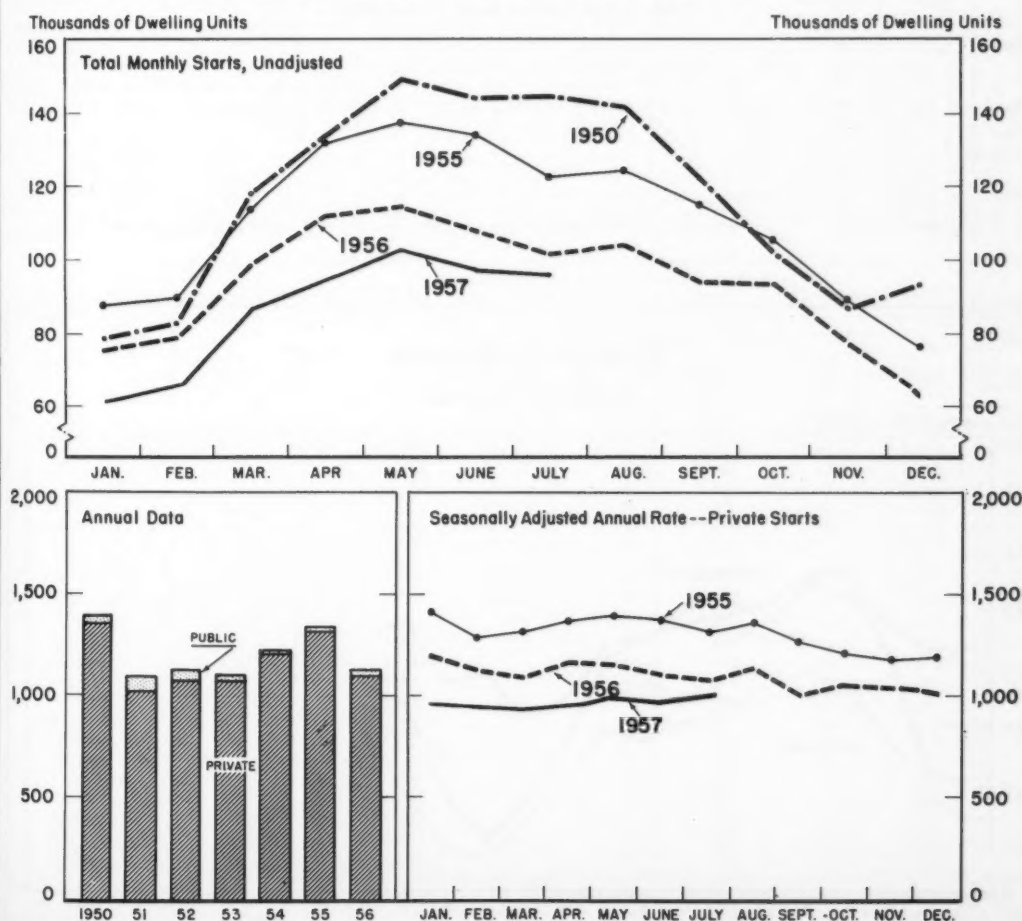
Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units (in thousands)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1946.....	682	709	756	719	698	662	642	638	601	607	612	647
1947.....	694	720	696	710	749	802	847	899	981	1,018	1,013	962
1948.....	938	829	955	1,019	997	990	969	898	862	806	802	807
1949.....	800	796	814	885	905	929	964	1,028	1,094	1,156	1,240	1,250
1950.....	1,306	1,310	1,406	1,390	1,448	1,476	1,460	1,478	1,282	1,149	1,120	1,269
1951.....	1,343	1,156	1,068	990	983	948	925	961	1,052	1,002	976	967
1952.....	1,000	1,086	1,060	1,037	1,039	1,029	1,084	1,075	1,099	1,121	1,100	1,092
1953.....	1,102	1,083	1,122	1,134	1,097	1,082	1,045	1,021	1,024	1,026	1,050	1,032
1954.....	1,044	1,098	1,101	1,116	1,104	1,181	1,225	1,228	1,277	1,274	1,373	1,435
1955.....	1,416	1,286	1,314	1,374	1,398	1,371	1,318	1,346	1,262	1,209	1,179	1,192
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	980	970	980					

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (UNADJUSTED AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D.-57-10-C

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST													
1946.....	\$5,250	\$5,400	\$5,850	\$5,575	\$5,475	\$5,425	\$5,375	\$5,450	\$5,450	\$5,625	\$5,675	\$5,575	\$5,525
1947.....	5,700	5,825	6,150	6,275	6,250	6,450	6,725	6,950	7,025	7,275	7,525	7,650	6,750
1948.....	7,250	7,450	7,550	7,775	7,950	8,050	8,050	8,100	7,900	7,825	7,900	7,900	7,850
1949.....	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950.....	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951.....	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952.....	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953.....	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954.....	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955.....	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956.....	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957.....	12,175	12,400	12,525	12,625	(1)	(1)	(1)						
Percent change, 1956 to 1957													
	+7.5	+5.5	+3.1	+2.9	--	--	--						

Source: Department of Labor.

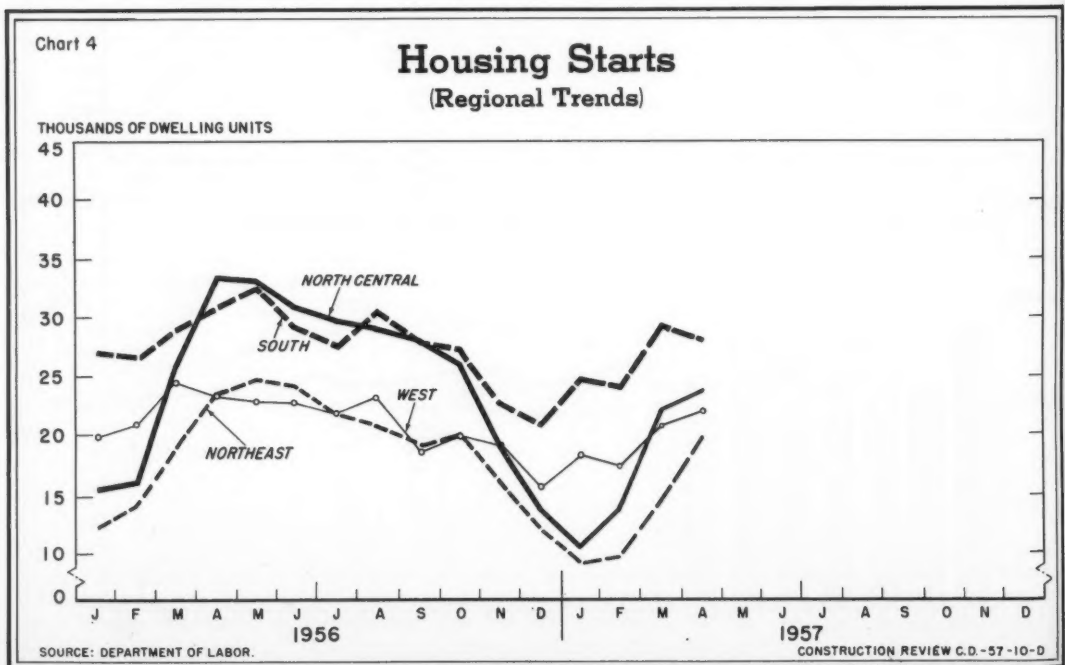
¹ Not yet available.Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region¹

Region	Number of new dwelling units (in thousands)											Percent change, 1st 4 mos. 1956-57
	1956					1957				First 4 months		
	Apr.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1956	1957	
TOTAL.....	111.4	93.9	93.6	77.4	63.6	63.0	65.8	87.0	93.7	363.5	309.5	-14.9
Northeast.....	23.4	19.2	20.1	16.5	12.4	9.3	9.7	14.8	19.9	69.1	53.7	-22.3
North Central..	33.6	28.1	26.2	19.2	14.2	10.7	14.0	22.1	23.7	91.8	70.5	-23.2
South.....	31.1	28.1	27.5	22.7	21.1	24.8	24.6	29.4	28.1	114.3	106.9	-6.5
West.....	23.3	18.5	19.8	19.0	15.9	18.2	17.5	20.7	22.0	88.3	78.4	-11.2

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

(NOTE: Table B-5, New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States, is shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)



CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

17

Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number (in thousands) of new dwelling units in--							Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed	
	Total	Excluding Capehart ¹		FHA	VA	Total	Excluding Capehart ¹		FHA VA
Year: 1950	625.3	625.3	(2)	486.7	(2)	378.7	378.7	209.0	36 15
1951	267.1	267.1	164.4	263.5	148.7	235.0	235.0	286.5	26 15
1952	323.9	323.8	226.3	279.9	141.3	162.6	162.6	192.2	26 13
1953	327.3	327.3	251.4	252.0	156.6	182.5	182.5	202.9	24 15
1954	383.3	383.3	535.4	276.3	307.0	150.1	150.1	243.1	23 26
1955	314.9	314.9	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21 30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17 25
1956: July	19.5	17.6	34.6	17.6	25.2	8.5	8.0	23.3	18 25
August	19.1	18.5	36.5	18.6	24.4	9.6	9.6	25.5	18 24
September	14.0	13.9	30.0	15.1	24.0	8.6	7.8	25.4	17 26
October	18.2	17.1	29.7	15.5	24.0	10.7	9.6	26.0	17 26
November	14.8	13.5	21.9	12.1	17.8	8.1	8.1	24.7	16 23
December	12.9	10.9	19.0	9.6	15.0	8.7	7.3	25.0	15 24
1957: January	14.8	13.1	18.9	7.7	12.0	9.7	8.0	30.3	13 20
February	22.0	14.0	20.2	9.3	9.9	10.2	7.3	24.4	15 16
March	22.2	20.1	19.5	11.3	11.4	13.0	7.6	21.8	14 14
April	25.7	20.4	19.4	12.1	13.5	8.7	7.1	20.6	13 15
May	23.3	20.2	16.6	14.9	12.0	10.7	6.7	16.6	16 13
June	22.8	20.1	13.7	15.3	13.0	6.8	6.3	16.2	17 14
July	22.0	21.2	14.0	15.7	12.3	11.0	7.6	15.6	17 14
First 7 months:									
1956	148.6	145.5	264.3	118.5	165.6	70.6	68.5	186.8	18 25
1957	152.8	129.2	122.3	86.3	84.1	70.0	50.7	145.4	15 15
Percent change, 1956 to 1957	+2.8	-11.2	-53.7	-27.2	-49.2	- .8	-26.0	-22.2	-- --

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Housing Administration (FHFA) and the Veterans Administration. ¹ Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. ² Not available.

Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of \$20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number (in thousands)	Average amount (dollars)	Total amount (in millions of dollars) recorded by--					
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals All other lenders
Year: 1950	3,032	5,335	16,179	5,060	1,618	3,365	1,064	2,299 2,774
1951	2,878	5,701	16,405	5,295	1,615	3,370	1,013	2,539 2,572
1952	3,028	5,950	18,018	6,452	1,420	3,600	1,137	2,758 2,651
1953	3,164	6,241	19,747	7,365	1,480	3,680	1,327	2,841 3,055
1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882 4,272
1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362 5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558 4,917
First 6 mos., 1956	1,808	7,467	13,501	4,757	908	2,797	828	1,766 2,445
First 6 mos., 1957	1,598	7,407	11,845	4,479	713	2,089	668	1,778 2,118
1956: June	319	7,583	2,417	877	165	494	162	309 410
July	312	7,621	2,374	851	159	464	168	327 425
August	336	7,562	2,544	921	163	508	181	319 452
September	290	7,534	2,185	779	139	441	163	275 388
October	322	7,535	2,425	848	154	475	183	327 438
November	277	7,608	2,108	717	136	409	152	293 401
December	257	7,582	1,951	660	138	366	148	270 369
1957: January	258	7,541	1,942	659	133	353	117	304 376
February	237	7,381	1,749	644	105	308	96	271 325
March	264	7,333	1,937	744	115	335	99	293 351
April	277	7,390	2,044	798	116	357	110	306 357
May	289	7,431	2,144	840	125	374	120	314 371
June	274	7,407	2,028	795	118	363	125	290 337
Percent change								
First 6 mos., 1956-57	-12	-1	-12	-6	-22	-25	-19	+1 -13

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table B-8: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, Nationally
(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1955			1956				1957	
	Apr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st. qtr.	2d qtr.
Total dwelling units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:										
Available for occupancy ¹	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
For rent ²	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8
For sale.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4	.5	.5
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy ¹	1.7	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5
Held off market ¹	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2
Dilapidated.....										
Seasonal dwelling units ³	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Occupied dwelling units.....	93.1	91.9	91.9	91.3	91.2	91.3	91.0	91.3	91.5	90.9

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Construction Reports, Series H-111. ¹ Nonseasonal, not dilapidated units. ² Comprises vacant units offered for rent, as well as those being offered either for rent or for sale. ³ Comprises unoccupied units and units temporarily occupied by nonresidents, that is, persons with usual residence elsewhere.

Table B-9: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, by Regional and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1956					1957	1950	1956					1957
	Apr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	Apr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.
NORTHEAST														
Total dwelling units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy ¹	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9
For rent ².....	.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4
For sale.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy ¹	1.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	1.5	.4	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5
Held off market ¹	1.4	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Dilapidated.....	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.8	.8	.7	.6	.8	.9	1.0
Seasonal dwelling units ³	3.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3
Occupied dwelling units.....	93.2	91.5	92.3	91.4	91.4	91.4	90.9	94.4	93.7	93.3	92.7	93.1	92.9	92.4
SOUTH														
Total dwelling units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy ¹	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.7
For rent ²	1.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.0
For sale.....	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.7	.7	.6	.8	.5	.6	.7
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy ¹	1.9	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	2.3	.4	.6	.7	.5	.4	.6
Held off market ¹	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.5
Dilapidated.....	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9
Seasonal dwelling units ³	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
Occupied dwelling units.....	92.5	90.2	89.7	89.8	90.0	90.1	89.6	91.7	87.8	88.7	89.2	90.8	91.6	90.6
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS														
Total dwelling units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy ¹	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8
For rent ²	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3
For sale.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy ¹	1.2	.5	.5	.7	.5	.4	.5	2.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Held off market ¹	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Dilapidated.....	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5
Seasonal dwelling units ³	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.2
Occupied dwelling units.....	95.7	94.3	94.5	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.6	90.0	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9	87.3	85.0
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS														
Total dwelling units.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy ¹	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8
For rent ²	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3
For sale.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy ¹	1.2	.5	.5	.7	.5	.4	.5	2.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Held off market ¹	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Dilapidated.....	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5
Seasonal dwelling units ³	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.2
Occupied dwelling units.....	95.7	94.3	94.5	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.6	90.0	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9	87.3	85.0

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Construction Reports, Series H-111. NOTE: See footnotes 1, 2, and 3 to Table B-8 above.

Part C--Building Permits

19

Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

Type of building construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change, July 1956-57
	1957			1956	First 7 months		
	July	June	May	July	1957	1956	
All building construction ¹	1,682.2	1,728.3	1,821.9	1,724.2	10,802.8	11,536.6	- 2
Private	1,520.2	1,484.0	1,640.7	1,565.4	9,577.1	10,374.8	- 3
Public	162.0	244.3	181.3	158.8	1,225.7	1,161.8	+ 2
New dwelling units ²	824.9	879.6	930.9	892.1	5,454.3	6,364.4	- 8
Number of new dwelling units	(75,445)	(79,561)	(85,184)	(81,765)	(501,905)	(595,892)	(- 8)
New nonresidential building	654.2	648.2	675.1	638.8	4,094.7	3,998.4	+ 2
Commercial buildings	203.4	178.0	218.5	192.8	1,202.3	1,264.2	+ 5
Stores and other mercantile buildings	95.4	84.9	89.6	81.1	550.9	612.1	+18
All other commercial buildings	108.0	93.1	128.9	111.7	651.4	652.1	- 3
Community buildings.....	222.4	222.1	240.9	209.7	1,433.0	1,325.5	+ 6
Industrial buildings.....	124.8	101.2	96.2	125.2	692.1	766.1	(3)
All other nonresidential buildings	103.6	147.0	119.4	111.2	767.4	642.7	- 7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	188.2	188.7	198.2	183.7	1,161.0	1,097.6	+ 2

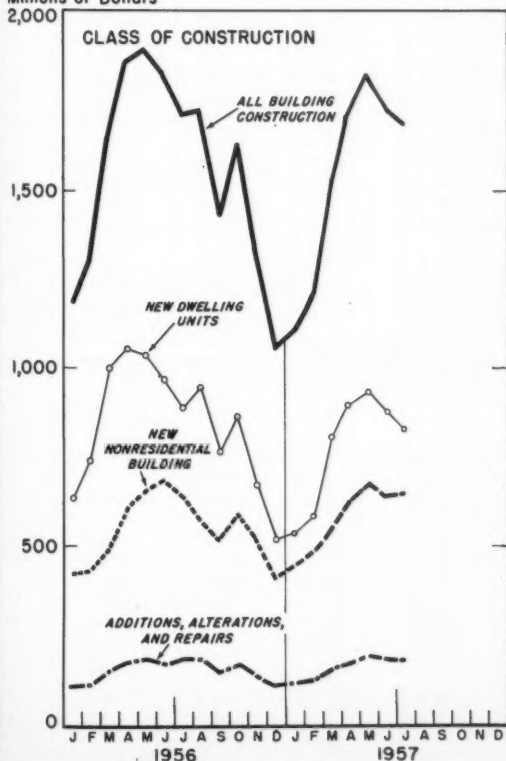
Source: Department of Labor. ¹ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. ² Housekeeping only.

³ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

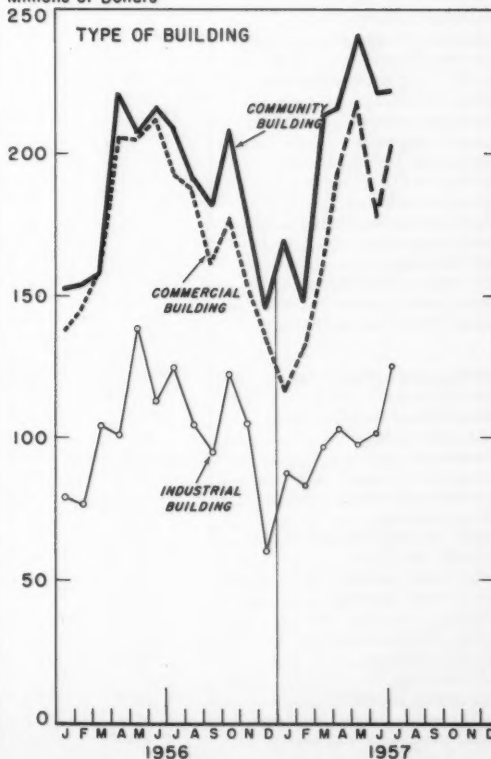
Chart 5.

Building Permit Activity

Millions of Dollars



Millions of Dollars



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-E

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region¹

Type of building construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change, 1st 6 months 1956-57
	1956	1957			First 6 months		
	June	Apr.	May	June	1956	1957	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction ²	1,842.8	1,710.6	1,821.9	1,728.3	9,812.4	9,120.6	-7
New dwelling units ³	963.6	895.4	930.9	879.6	5,472.3	4,629.4	-15
New nonresidential building	696.8	621.8	675.1	648.2	3,359.6	3,440.5	+2
Commercial buildings	216.7	191.6	218.5	178.0	1,071.4	998.9	-7
Amusement buildings	10.7	15.5	13.1	13.6	58.2	65.3	+12
Commercial garages	6.8	7.3	6.0	6.9	29.8	31.8	+7
Gasoline and service stations	15.2	15.0	15.5	13.8	79.1	83.0	+5
Office buildings	97.2	67.4	94.4	58.8	373.3	363.2	-3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	86.9	86.4	89.6	84.9	531.0	455.5	-14
Community buildings	215.9	214.9	240.9	222.1	1,115.8	1,210.6	+8
Educational buildings	149.6	136.6	155.6	121.2	742.0	760.2	+2
Institutional buildings	26.8	31.5	36.2	53.7	153.3	209.9	+37
Religious buildings	39.4	46.8	49.1	47.2	220.5	240.4	+9
Garages, private residential	20.6	19.5	23.1	22.7	90.3	91.9	+2
Industrial buildings	120.8	102.8	96.2	101.2	640.9	567.3	-11
Public buildings	67.2	33.5	26.8	64.9	173.3	229.9	+33
Public utilities buildings	34.2	37.4	45.8	37.2	148.3	228.5	+54
All other nonresidential buildings	21.4	22.0	23.7	22.1	119.6	113.5	-5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	172.9	180.1	198.2	188.7	913.9	972.8	+6
Northeast							
All building construction ²	436.1	353.0	431.4	333.4	2,108.1	1,889.2	-10
New dwelling units ³	223.7	190.5	189.9	181.4	1,171.4	905.6	-23
New nonresidential building	172.4	124.1	187.8	110.7	731.8	761.0	+4
Commercial buildings	63.7	36.8	82.0	35.1	221.0	238.1	+8
Amusement buildings	2.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	13.9	16.4	+18
Commercial garages	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.6	9.0	-6
Gasoline and service stations	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	14.2	14.8	+4
Office buildings	39.6	16.0	56.9	14.4	89.7	111.5	+24
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	16.9	12.8	16.0	12.5	93.6	86.4	-8
Community buildings	59.3	54.7	58.4	41.5	293.5	278.9	-5
Educational buildings	46.3	40.0	38.1	22.4	198.6	185.8	-6
Institutional buildings	5.8	6.1	9.7	11.0	47.6	45.3	-5
Religious buildings	7.3	8.7	10.6	8.0	47.2	47.6	+1
Garages, private residential	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4	18.5	18.5	0
Industrial buildings	26.9	17.2	31.7	17.1	128.4	123.8	-4
Public buildings	4.7	1.9	4.2	5.8	25.9	40.2	+55
Public utilities buildings	7.7	3.5	1.6	3.5	23.0	40.0	+74
All other nonresidential buildings	5.5	5.7	5.4	3.3	21.6	21.5	(4)
Additions, alterations, and repairs	38.1	36.8	50.9	39.2	192.5	210.7	+9
North Central							
All building construction ²	566.8	536.5	542.1	555.6	2,937.8	2,643.5	-10
New dwelling units ³	319.6	266.7	283.0	277.6	1,695.6	1,320.0	-22
New nonresidential building	197.2	216.5	202.1	229.5	978.4	1,063.4	+9
Commercial buildings	46.8	47.0	38.6	47.1	289.2	241.5	-16
Amusement buildings	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.2	15.6	16.9	+8
Commercial garages	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	7.2	9.0	+25
Gasoline and service stations	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	22.8	26.1	+14
Office buildings	12.0	15.8	9.8	6.2	90.2	78.2	-13
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	22.6	19.7	18.8	30.3	153.3	111.2	-27
Community buildings	68.9	80.5	77.0	86.3	314.4	390.9	+24
Educational buildings	44.6	48.8	52.1	40.8	213.7	224.6	+5
Institutional buildings	12.4	13.1	7.6	23.5	37.3	78.6	+111
Religious buildings	11.9	18.6	17.3	22.0	63.4	87.8	+38
Garages, private residential	11.9	10.5	13.8	14.2	46.5	49.3	+6
Industrial buildings	41.7	44.3	32.9	46.7	219.2	212.8	-3
Public buildings	11.1	14.1	7.4	19.6	31.4	62.2	+98
Public utilities buildings	13.3	17.1	28.0	12.2	53.7	89.3	+66
All other nonresidential buildings	3.6	2.9	4.4	3.5	24.1	17.5	-27
Additions, alterations, and repairs	47.5	51.1	55.0	46.2	248.0	249.5	+1

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

21

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region¹--Continued

Type of building construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change, 1st 6 months 1956-57
	1956	1957			First 6 months		
	June	Apr.	May	June	1956	1957	
	South						
All building construction ²	403.9	404.6	426.0	453.1	2,359.5	2,337.0	- 1
New dwelling units ³	198.6	210.6	232.9	220.2	1,275.2	1,197.6	- 6
New nonresidential building	158.0	139.5	135.8	170.7	821.2	832.0	+ 1
Commercial buildings	54.5	57.0	53.3	58.9	327.5	287.0	-12
Amusement buildings	1.7	3.5	3.8	2.9	14.5	15.9	+10
Commercial garages	2.2	1.7	.9	.6	8.1	4.8	-41
Gasoline and service stations.....	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	27.8	27.4	- 1
Office buildings	19.0	15.6	14.4	26.9	115.7	95.3	-18
Stores and other mercantile bldgs..	26.8	31.3	29.8	24.3	161.5	143.5	-11
Community buildings.....	48.1	45.0	51.4	55.1	268.2	303.9	+13
Educational buildings.....	31.3	22.6	33.2	33.7	157.4	188.8	+20
Institutional buildings	5.8	8.4	3.7	9.7	42.2	44.0	+ 4
Religious buildings.....	10.9	13.9	14.5	11.7	68.6	71.1	+ 4
Garages, private residential	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	9.9	9.4	- 5
Industrial buildings.....	20.5	19.3	11.9	24.2	98.9	109.6	+11
Public buildings	27.1	6.2	5.7	15.1	59.3	57.0	- 4
Public utilities buildings.....	2.3	6.9	3.1	11.2	38.0	44.8	+18
All other nonresidential buildings	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.6	19.4	20.4	+ 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	44.4	50.1	48.6	57.4	244.1	274.4	+12
	West						
All building construction ²	436.0	416.5	422.4	386.1	2,407.1	2,250.9	- 6
New dwelling units ³	221.6	227.7	225.2	200.3	1,330.1	1,206.1	- 9
New nonresidential building.....	169.2	141.7	149.4	137.3	828.2	784.1	- 5
Commercial buildings	51.8	50.8	44.6	36.9	233.7	232.2	- 1
Amusement buildings	1.3	3.3	2.7	3.9	14.2	16.0	+13
Commercial garages	1.1	2.2	.9	1.8	4.9	9.1	+86
Gasoline and service stations.....	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	14.3	14.7	+ 3
Office buildings	26.7	19.9	13.4	11.2	77.7	78.2	+ 1
Stores and other mercantile bldgs..	20.6	22.6	25.0	17.8	122.6	114.3	- 7
Community buildings.....	39.6	34.7	54.1	39.3	239.8	237.0	- 1
Educational buildings.....	27.4	25.3	32.2	24.3	172.2	161.0	- 7
Institutional buildings.....	2.9	3.8	15.1	9.5	26.3	42.1	+60
Religious buildings.....	9.3	5.6	6.8	5.5	41.3	33.9	-18
Garages, private residential	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	15.5	14.7	- 5
Industrial buildings.....	31.8	22.0	19.7	13.1	194.4	121.0	-38
Public buildings	24.3	11.3	9.4	24.4	56.7	70.5	+24
Public utilities buildings	10.9	9.8	8.1	10.3	33.6	54.5	+62
All other nonresidential buildings.....	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.8	54.5	54.2	- 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	42.9	42.2	43.7	45.9	229.4	238.2	+ 4

Source: Department of Labor. ¹ Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. ² Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. ³ Housekeeping only. ⁴ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of building	1956			1957					
	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Amusement buildings.....	276	185	107	141	159	191	311	302	255
Commercial garages.....	173	212	165	149	122	193	191	160	180
Educational buildings.....	562	395	327	327	344	408	440	444	388
Garages, private residential.....	23,370	14,666	6,632	5,345	6,913	14,745	20,648	24,060	21,860
Gasoline and service stations.....	972	874	695	768	718	883	904	958	850
Industrial buildings.....	1,354	1,329	893	1,058	951	1,252	1,275	1,233	1,150
Institutional buildings.....	87	74	51	58	73	96	111	87	120
Office buildings.....	712	578	475	487	545	685	774	707	610
Religious buildings.....	565	418	314	333	391	504	562	591	388
Stores and other mercantile buildings....	2,855	2,274	1,733	1,956	2,052	2,656	2,755	2,770	2,600

Source: Department of Labor.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

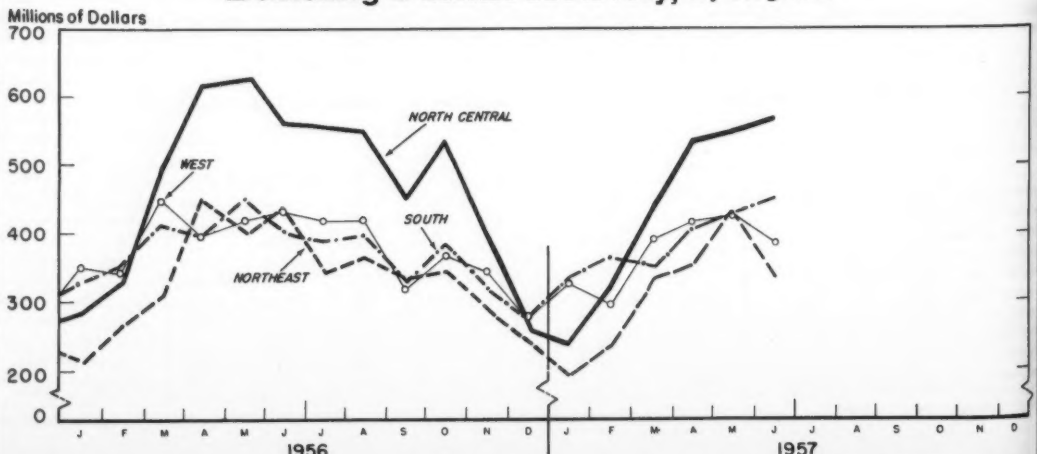
Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region ¹

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation (in millions of dollars)					Number of dwelling units				
	1956		1957		First 6 months	1956		1957		First 6 months
	June	May	June	1956	1957	June	May	June	1956	1957
	UNITED STATES									
All new dwelling units..	963.6	930.9	879.6	5,472.3	4,629.4	88,156	85,184	79,561	514,127	426,460
Privately owned	937.5	914.0	820.9	5,359.9	4,519.0	85,608	83,517	74,633	503,060	416,539
1-family	879.2	817.2	734.0	4,988.9	4,025.8	76,598	68,253	61,502	445,635	342,169
2-4 family	24.4	32.3	29.9	158.3	170.8	3,663	4,513	4,191	23,498	24,988
5-or-more family	33.8	64.6	57.0	212.8	322.5	5,347	10,751	8,940	33,927	49,382
Publicly owned	26.1	16.9	58.7	112.4	110.3	2,548	1,667	4,928	11,067	9,921
Northeast										
All new dwelling units..	223.7	189.9	181.4	1,171.4	905.6	19,950	16,296	15,316	106,916	77,921
Privately owned	213.5	188.9	169.3	1,118.7	875.8	18,774	16,181	14,488	101,481	75,389
1-family	200.9	175.6	157.5	1,025.7	793.3	17,070	14,431	12,641	88,890	64,927
2-4 family	5.9	5.4	5.4	37.3	29.8	817	724	728	5,383	4,077
5-or-more family	6.8	7.9	6.4	55.7	52.7	887	1,026	1,119	7,508	6,385
Publicly owned	10.2	1.0	12.1	52.7	29.8	1,176	115	828	5,435	2,532
North Central										
All new dwelling units..	319.6	283.0	277.6	1,695.6	1,320.0	25,911	21,699	22,175	136,757	102,837
Privately owned	314.3	283.0	264.4	1,662.4	1,302.8	25,411	21,699	20,962	133,571	101,325
1-family	300.3	259.6	233.6	1,589.4	1,185.2	23,820	19,027	17,470	125,358	87,573
2-4 family	6.9	12.3	11.1	45.6	54.6	729	1,244	1,190	4,717	5,824
5-or-more family	7.1	11.2	19.7	27.4	63.0	862	1,428	2,302	3,496	7,928
Publicly owned	5.3	0	13.2	33.2	17.2	500	0	1,213	3,186	1,512
South										
All new dwelling units..	198.6	232.9	220.2	1,275.2	1,197.6	20,949	24,305	22,201	136,548	123,903
Privately owned	195.9	220.1	190.1	1,258.9	1,141.7	20,726	23,153	19,554	134,987	118,757
1-family	187.7	199.8	178.8	1,185.4	1,052.3	18,929	19,083	17,251	121,929	102,670
2-4 family	4.3	5.3	5.1	28.4	29.7	848	1,026	952	5,738	5,819
5-or-more family	4.0	15.1	6.2	45.1	59.7	949	3,044	1,351	7,320	10,268
Publicly owned	2.7	12.8	30.2	16.3	55.9	223	1,152	2,647	1,561	5,146
West										
All new dwelling units..	221.6	225.2	200.3	1,330.1	1,206.1	21,346	22,884	19,869	133,906	121,799
Privately owned	213.7	222.1	197.1	1,319.9	1,198.7	20,697	22,484	19,629	133,021	121,068
1-family	190.3	182.2	164.0	1,188.4	994.9	16,779	15,712	14,140	109,458	86,999
2-4 family	7.5	9.4	8.3	47.0	56.7	1,269	1,519	1,321	7,960	9,268
5-or-more family	16.0	30.5	24.8	84.6	147.2	2,649	5,253	4,168	15,603	24,801
Publicly owned	7.9	3.1	3.2	10.2	7.4	649	400	240	885	731

Source: Department of Labor. ¹ Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Chart 6.

Building Permit Activity, By Regions



CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

23

Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Millions of dollars)

State	1956	1957					First 5 months		Percent change, 1st 5 mos. 1956-57
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1956	1957	
ALL STATES	1,926.4	1,110.0	1,215.3	1,531.0	1,710.6	1,821.9	7,969.6	7,392.8	- 7
Metropolitan areas	1,515.2	863.7	961.1	1,200.6	1,321.3	1,415.5	6,246.6	5,765.7	- 8
Nonmetropolitan areas	411.2	246.3	254.2	330.4	389.3	406.4	1,723.0	1,626.6	- 6
Alabama	17.0	14.3	15.2	14.1	20.0	19.9	74.1	83.6	+13
Arizona	19.3	26.8	13.6	18.1	22.8	18.4	76.6	99.7	+30
Arkansas	5.7	5.0	9.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	25.8	32.8	+27
California	286.7	229.4	212.3	278.9	299.9	301.1	1,368.4	1,321.5	- 3
Colorado	20.7	19.7	21.8	21.9	19.5	21.0	110.8	104.0	- 6
Connecticut	37.9	21.1	22.3	42.3	35.8	41.2	146.1	162.3	+11
Delaware	5.5	6.1	5.4	3.2	5.2	4.9	26.9	24.9	- 7
District of Columbia	6.0	5.3	2.8	3.9	8.4	6.3	22.5	26.6	+18
Florida	73.8	70.3	72.2	76.0	79.4	88.8	344.9	386.8	+12
Georgia	26.7	20.2	22.1	20.6	27.5	19.3	109.5	109.8	(1)
Idaho	6.3	2.0	1.3	3.5	4.5	3.9	17.0	15.3	-10
Illinois	138.8	61.5	93.2	111.7	142.0	115.9	578.4	524.2	- 9
Indiana	58.3	23.2	20.7	51.3	33.0	34.9	176.1	163.1	- 7
Iowa	21.4	4.3	6.0	11.2	17.3	16.4	73.6	55.2	-25
Kansas	13.2	5.8	10.0	10.8	9.9	12.3	70.1	48.9	-30
Kentucky	20.0	6.5	13.6	16.8	16.1	22.5	69.5	75.5	+ 9
Louisiana	30.5	19.3	20.4	17.4	17.9	24.2	131.9	99.3	-25
Maine	4.6	.6	1.0	2.5	3.7	4.9	12.6	12.7	+ 1
Maryland	46.5	27.3	37.9	30.8	36.0	44.6	187.2	176.6	- 6
Massachusetts	45.1	18.5	28.4	51.2	39.0	41.9	189.3	179.0	- 5
Michigan	124.5	45.2	48.2	74.2	99.4	97.6	452.6	364.6	-19
Minnesota	51.9	10.4	18.3	20.1	43.1	53.7	152.4	145.6	- 4
Mississippi	5.0	2.5	3.6	2.8	6.0	3.2	23.8	18.0	-24
Missouri	26.7	16.7	18.6	24.7	25.8	16.8	133.4	102.7	-23
Montana	5.0	1.3	2.3	3.0	5.1	3.9	17.6	15.5	-12
Nebraska	7.5	2.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	15.2	32.2	34.0	+ 6
Nevada	3.9	3.6	3.0	4.3	7.2	3.6	22.0	21.7	- 1
New Hampshire	6.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	4.5	3.0	14.6	12.2	-16
New Jersey	83.6	40.3	50.4	58.8	72.3	71.8	359.1	293.6	-18
New Mexico	6.8	9.0	5.4	6.7	7.0	7.9	31.3	36.0	+15
New York	138.5	73.0	80.8	111.6	117.7	191.0	592.7	576.8	- 3
North Carolina	29.5	16.1	15.2	16.2	21.5	18.5	105.0	87.5	-17
North Dakota	5.0	.3	.5	1.6	2.9	5.4	13.8	10.7	-22
Ohio	132.1	52.6	73.6	94.7	99.1	123.9	483.2	444.1	- 8
Oklahoma	13.9	7.2	9.2	10.3	10.9	10.6	57.8	48.2	-17
Oregon	23.9	12.8	7.9	11.4	12.1	14.0	77.9	58.2	-25
Pennsylvania	87.5	39.9	49.6	64.1	74.4	71.6	336.6	299.6	-11
Rhode Island	4.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	4.3	5.2	17.6	15.8	-10
South Carolina	8.0	4.9	4.7	4.4	8.2	5.1	36.0	27.3	-24
South Dakota	4.5	.9	1.0	2.0	6.0	4.1	15.8	14.0	-11
Tennessee	21.1	8.9	10.5	15.4	18.3	21.6	91.9	74.7	-19
Texas	84.3	98.2	77.1	82.4	83.2	87.0	419.4	427.8	+ 2
Utah	12.0	4.3	7.6	13.3	8.1	14.2	74.6	47.5	-36
Vermont	1.9	.2	.2	1.2	1.3	.9	3.4	3.8	+12
Virginia	58.0	24.7	33.7	29.6	33.8	36.4	203.6	158.9	-22
Washington	35.9	22.2	24.7	30.5	28.5	32.5	164.9	138.4	-16
West Virginia	6.2	3.1	5.2	4.6	6.0	6.8	25.5	25.6	(1)
Wisconsin	52.6	18.7	26.0	38.7	51.8	45.9	189.5	181.1	- 4
Wyoming	2.2	.9	.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	9.9	6.9	-30

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

State	(Housekeeping units only)								
	1956	1957					First 5 months		Percent change, 1st 5 mos. 1956-57
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1956	1957	
ALL STATES	98,088	51,626	55,717	72,758	81,495	85,184	425,969	346,899	-19
Metropolitan areas	74,744	39,528	42,954	56,253	62,546	66,122	327,561	267,522	-18
Nonmetropolitan areas	23,344	12,098	12,763	16,505	18,949	19,062	98,408	79,377	-19
Alabama	1,258	958	865	984	1,176	1,175	5,350	5,158	-4
Arizona	1,334	1,399	1,096	1,159	1,432	1,258	5,422	6,344	+17
Arkansas	306	260	223	318	406	316	1,686	1,523	-10
California	16,045	12,945	12,906	16,259	17,210	17,329	82,027	76,649	-7
Colorado	1,492	906	919	1,090	1,094	966	6,787	4,975	-27
Connecticut	1,861	760	781	1,636	1,746	1,624	6,829	6,547	-4
Delaware	166	102	85	156	291	237	1,203	871	-28
District of Columbia	317	137	109	119	227	348	846	940	+11
Florida	5,043	4,920	4,610	4,915	5,206	6,611	24,622	26,262	+7
Georgia	1,628	1,147	1,020	1,151	1,234	1,262	7,785	5,814	-25
Idaho	196	50	53	126	156	176	617	561	-9
Illinois	5,944	2,363	3,412	4,891	4,697	5,160	26,308	20,523	-22
Indiana	3,144	724	795	1,300	1,307	1,412	8,861	5,538	-38
Iowa	982	191	242	479	632	650	3,543	2,194	-38
Kansas	845	321	482	641	623	556	4,031	2,623	-35
Kentucky	1,006	341	393	650	724	1,298	3,990	3,406	-15
Louisiana	1,146	812	1,206	807	820	927	5,426	4,572	-16
Maine	238	24	18	90	182	199	510	513	+1
Maryland	2,197	1,354	2,063	1,940	2,120	2,319	10,623	9,800	-8
Massachusetts	2,658	543	966	1,600	1,774	1,910	10,009	6,793	-32
Michigan	4,650	1,690	1,967	3,522	4,135	4,179	21,818	15,493	-29
Minnesota	1,960	284	399	804	1,619	1,527	6,430	4,633	-28
Mississippi	255	163	155	179	199	239	1,394	935	-33
Missouri	1,307	525	676	989	851	794	6,293	3,835	-39
Montana	226	55	31	113	159	159	803	517	-36
Nebraska	503	100	237	305	366	463	2,106	1,471	-30
Nevada	204	149	120	151	307	131	1,421	858	-40
New Hampshire	263	52	44	125	171	174	699	566	-19
New Jersey	4,699	1,883	2,154	2,846	3,761	3,444	19,747	14,088	-29
New Mexico	411	412	368	446	459	388	1,777	2,073	+17
New York	7,030	2,916	3,256	4,423	5,679	5,570	31,642	21,955	-31
North Carolina	1,121	707	710	719	848	841	5,321	3,825	-28
North Dakota	215	3	4	68	132	191	548	398	-27
Ohio	5,523	1,637	2,494	3,815	3,625	4,544	20,778	16,115	-22
Oklahoma	700	574	386	493	471	473	3,317	2,397	-28
Oregon	923	254	402	373	426	445	3,204	1,900	-41
Pennsylvania	4,788	1,530	1,313	2,383	2,799	3,046	16,181	11,072	-32
Rhode Island	326	66	111	218	277	281	1,221	953	-22
South Carolina	376	324	339	263	268	339	1,978	1,533	-22
South Dakota	204	32	22	48	98	129	650	329	-49
Tennessee	1,131	525	726	763	979	874	5,607	3,867	-31
Texas	4,437	4,254	3,997	4,187	4,319	4,328	22,162	21,085	-5
Utah	733	291	474	520	525	449	2,974	2,259	-24
Vermont	48	12	7	21	30	48	128	118	-8
Virginia	3,702	1,263	1,344	1,498	2,119	2,426	12,991	8,653	-33
Washington	1,568	805	678	1,147	1,365	1,489	7,002	5,484	-22
West Virginia	313	113	150	220	286	292	1,296	1,061	-18
Wisconsin	2,553	708	570	1,727	2,111	2,394	9,480	7,510	-21
Wyoming	113	42	39	81	54	94	526	310	-41

Source: Department of Labor.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

25

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Millions of dollars)

Metropolitan area	1956	1957					First 5 months		Percent change, 1st 5 mos. 1956-57
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1956	1957	
Atlanta, Ga.	17.5	10.8	13.5	12.4	19.8	11.2	63.3	67.7	+ 7
Baltimore, Md.	16.6	14.5	27.0	14.8	18.8	26.2	90.4	101.3	+12
Birmingham, Ala.	7.7	6.2	4.5	5.0	7.0	8.0	32.2	30.7	- 5
Boston, Mass.	25.3	10.8	19.8	32.7	15.6	25.7	99.0	104.5	+ 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.3	6.0	9.0	12.3	15.0	24.5	64.0	66.8	+ 4
Chicago, Ill.	124.2	63.7	84.4	100.5	123.7	103.9	517.2	476.1	- 8
Cleveland, Ohio	39.4	12.0	22.3	29.5	27.6	31.9	159.5	123.3	-23
Columbus, Ohio	17.1	4.5	9.6	10.5	8.7	17.7	57.6	51.1	-11
Denver, Colo.	12.8	14.8	11.8	15.8	13.9	11.4	73.5	67.7	- 8
Detroit, Mich.	87.7	29.2	33.6	49.2	63.2	66.0	305.2	241.2	-21
Indianapolis, Ind.	18.9	6.2	8.1	15.3	8.2	8.3	51.0	46.1	-10
Los Angeles, Calif.	142.4	109.0	108.4	141.2	137.5	148.6	696.2	644.7	- 7
Miami, Fla.	28.3	22.5	23.0	26.4	25.2	30.6	109.7	127.7	+16
Milwaukee, Wis.	25.0	8.6	17.4	15.6	17.6	18.6	82.7	77.8	- 6
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	147.7	79.0	86.4	111.4	124.1	183.5	650.6	587.0	-10
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	15.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.1	32.4	20.9	-35
Philadelphia, Pa.	63.2	25.8	37.7	31.6	49.7	41.5	222.6	186.3	-16
Phoenix, Ariz.	11.1	10.3	9.9	10.1	14.7	10.8	49.5	55.9	+13
Rochester, N. Y.	7.2	2.9	3.2	5.0	6.8	5.9	24.6	23.9	- 3
Salt Lake City, Utah	5.5	3.0	3.8	7.1	4.1	4.8	26.3	22.8	-13
San Diego, Calif.	16.4	22.0	14.1	18.5	23.6	23.9	77.1	102.1	+32
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	46.0	30.3	27.2	35.3	45.8	39.0	206.3	177.6	-14
Seattle, Wash.	12.0	12.3	12.5	13.3	13.2	15.2	63.7	66.5	+ 4
Washington, D. C.	41.1	16.4	18.5	23.4	31.5	27.0	146.6	117.0	-20

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1956	1957					First 5 months		Percent change, 1st 5 mos. 1956-57
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1956	1957	
Atlanta, Ga.	966	677	547	680	756	742	4,476	3,402	-24
Baltimore, Md.	1,013	829	1,493	1,035	1,170	1,270	5,420	5,797	+ 7
Birmingham, Ala.	473	347	287	378	416	502	1,969	1,930	- 2
Boston, Mass.	1,280	258	550	722	634	920	4,356	3,084	-29
Buffalo, N. Y.	943	302	238	645	756	829	4,153	2,770	-33
Chicago, Ill.	5,117	2,161	3,025	4,313	4,178	4,579	22,954	18,256	-20
Cleveland, Ohio	1,173	355	602	1,042	1,005	1,131	5,107	4,135	-19
Columbus, Ohio	649	244	367	391	357	728	2,672	2,087	-22
Denver, Colo.	957	638	554	698	770	605	4,478	3,265	-27
Detroit, Mich.	2,864	945	1,240	2,379	2,555	2,574	14,512	9,693	-33
Indianapolis, Ind.	742	196	255	436	363	355	2,128	1,605	-25
Los Angeles, Calif.	7,879	6,501	6,551	8,801	7,943	8,976	42,540	38,772	- 9
Miami, Fla.	1,562	1,419	1,282	1,643	1,578	2,677	7,409	8,599	+16
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,091	431	515	881	884	931	4,086	3,642	-11
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	7,471	3,236	3,643	4,570	6,201	5,896	33,204	23,657	-29
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	1,379	131	177	188	217	330	2,489	1,046	-58
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,811	1,253	928	1,410	1,861	2,103	12,644	7,556	-40
Phoenix, Ariz.	916	992	858	704	987	874	3,777	4,415	+17
Rochester, N. Y.	362	144	123	233	323	310	1,260	1,133	-10
Salt Lake City, Utah	319	203	189	215	229	206	1,620	1,042	-36
San Diego, Calif.	1,113	1,119	1,125	1,165	1,804	1,559	5,394	6,772	+26
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,074	1,201	1,235	1,312	1,831	1,981	10,266	7,560	-26
Seattle, Wash.	686	543	368	542	662	804	3,376	2,919	-14
Washington, D. C.	1,900	715	829	1,062	1,492	1,430	7,864	5,532	-30

Source: Department of Labor.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas
by Type of Building Construction

May 1957 (Thousands of dollars)

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction ¹	11,155	26,180	7,968	25,658	24,504	103,854	31,889	17,744
New dwelling units ²	6,250	13,316	4,173	11,147	9,176	64,089	19,925	10,063
New nonresidential building	3,828	9,924	2,492	10,851	13,557	31,145	9,007	5,793
Commercial buildings	1,653	2,147	902	3,621	3,212	6,954	2,859	516
Amusement buildings	349	10	0	150	665	327	56	0
Commercial garages	14	16	0	1,491	0	89	45	0
Gasoline and service stations	110	130	143	111	97	712	276	175
Office buildings	158	483	505	329	2,262	1,691	1,189	296
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,027	1,508	254	1,541	189	4,135	1,294	45
Community buildings	1,151	6,342	1,254	5,973	5,740	4,731	1,645	3,753
Educational buildings	869	5,649	454	4,230	5,690	1,780	965	3,365
Institutional buildings	100	200	0	1,000	0	600	500	0
Religious buildings	182	493	799	743	50	2,351	180	388
Garages, private residential	22	99	40	168	526	2,960	949	241
Industrial buildings	527	863	290	937	2,627	11,942	2,793	1,180
Public buildings	0	0	0	14	0	13	401	0
Public utilities buildings	443	347	1	66	3	3,925	98	11
All other nonresidential buildings	31	125	7	72	1,450	619	262	91
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,073	2,871	1,294	3,654	1,315	8,316	2,647	1,864
	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth Va.
All building construction ¹	11,447	65,969	8,269	148,566	30,645	18,571	183,504	4,140
New dwelling units ²	5,881	33,094	5,007	88,272	19,074	11,056	69,326	3,016
New nonresidential building	4,369	25,022	2,468	41,434	6,251	5,753	93,653	682
Commercial buildings	725	6,403	724	19,360	1,515	633	58,048	433
Amusement buildings	0	180	100	279	128	0	412	0
Commercial garages	0	1,260	0	367	6	6	95	0
Gasoline and service stations	188	406	224	383	241	52	681	47
Office buildings	222	1,315	199	5,168	630	397	51,807	13
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	316	3,242	201	13,162	510	179	5,053	376
Community buildings	2,862	7,743	52	6,995	3,556	2,905	18,817	30
Educational buildings	2,709	5,594	0	4,991	3,372	0	12,872	0
Institutional buildings	0	177	0	1,021	75	400	4,246	0
Religious buildings	154	1,972	52	982	110	2,505	1,700	30
Garages, private residential	216	3,162	178	847	92	338	1,127	73
Industrial buildings	299	3,560	970	6,277	646	1,462	11,801	21
Public buildings	0	2,471	296	1,961	152	45	2,029	86
Public utilities buildings	5	1,224	0	897	62	90	328	11
All other nonresidential buildings	261	460	248	5,097	227	280	1,503	28
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,157	7,618	794	17,826	3,271	1,761	20,126	46
	Philadel- phia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco- Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washing- ton, D. C.
All building construction ¹	41,496	10,848	5,936	4,814	23,917	39,028	15,212	27,040
New dwelling units ²	24,165	6,217	4,387	2,881	15,649	20,375	8,753	16,630
New nonresidential building	10,478	3,857	1,077	1,482	6,978	12,401	4,599	7,070
Commercial buildings	2,671	1,321	166	580	1,548	2,722	1,407	3,840
Amusement buildings	159	14	26	0	41	447	258	74
Commercial garages	92	3	0	0	116	110	0	1
Gasoline and service stations	569	48	55	91	10	289	223	15
Office buildings	187	968	64	285	657	747	10	1,240
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,664	288	20	204	724	1,128	916	2,360
Community buildings	2,988	1,950	595	292	3,067	1,488	1,577	1,800
Educational buildings	1,173	1,598	169	0	2,628	619	1,360	69
Institutional buildings	40	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Religious buildings	1,775	352	426	292	439	870	154	1,100
Garages, private residential	414	16	150	104	287	136	91	6
Industrial buildings	2,072	165	132	374	288	2,472	1,454	190
Public buildings	1,251	255	0	0	836	92	0	1,000
Public utilities buildings	18	0	0	0	330	4,847	0	0
All other nonresidential buildings	1,064	150	34	132	624	644	69	170
Additions, alterations, and repairs	6,787	545	473	431	1,241	5,818	1,810	3,340

Source: Department of Labor. ¹ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.² Housekeeping only.

Part D--Contracts

27

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)									Percent change, first 6 months, 1956-57
	1956	1957						First 6 months		
	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	1956	1957	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1, 102.8	923.3	768.1	1, 107.2	970.9	1, 103.9	1, 293.3	5, 235.1	6, 166.7	+18
FEDERALLY OWNED	344.1	210.2	217.3	345.2	309.0	203.1	363.3	1, 159.5	1, 648.1	+42
Residential buildings	15.7	30.2	19.3	115.4	21.5	64.5	29.0	70.7	279.9	+296
Nonresidential buildings	176.0	87.1	67.3	71.7	58.2	57.2	195.5	556.1	537.0	- 3
Educational	4.8	20.5	1.5	4.0	8.7	1.0	7.2	11.4	42.9	+276
Hospital and institutional	5.2	16.1	2.0	4.6	.4	1.4	29.1	29.9	53.6	+79
Administrative and service	22.1	4.5	1.5	3.5	7.5	10.8	61.6	61.5	89.4	+45
Other nonresidential buildings	143.9	46.0	62.3	59.6	41.6	44.0	97.6	453.3	351.1	-23
Airfield buildings	8.8	5.6	9.3	11.6	7.4	5.1	20.3	47.3	59.3	+25
Troop housing	40.1	5.6	16.4	7.7	9.8	7.7	8.2	70.9	55.4	-22
Warehouses	4.0	3.5	5.8	4.0	2.7	5.9	11.3	46.5	33.2	-29
All other	91.0	31.3	30.8	36.3	21.7	25.3	57.8	288.6	203.2	-30
Airfields	17.7	7.9	27.0	49.7	34.7	24.7	26.4	82.6	170.4	+106
Conservation and development	41.7	52.8	49.7	83.1	143.0	30.0	66.6	260.9	425.2	+63
Highways	17.4	9.3	3.4	4.1	15.8	6.8	11.6	42.3	51.0	+21
Electric power	64.3	7.9	25.6	2.9	23.3	5.7	6.0	107.1	71.4	-33
All other federally owned	11.3	15.0	25.0	18.3	12.5	14.2	28.2	39.8	113.2	+184
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	758.7	713.1	550.8	762.0	661.9	900.8	930.0	4, 075.6	4, 518.6	+11
Residential buildings	22.7	21.8	31.4	7.4	14.7	21.7	27.5	133.4	124.5	- 7
Nonresidential buildings	287.4	252.8	256.1	300.8	256.2	345.2	337.8	1, 593.6	1, 748.9	+10
Educational	184.1	184.9	175.9	234.9	191.6	237.6	231.9	1, 147.4	1, 256.8	+10
Hospital and institutional	27.9	12.6	27.4	15.8	17.4	43.6	35.8	138.5	152.6	+10
Administrative and service	40.1	23.3	29.2	25.0	20.1	23.3	34.2	152.8	155.1	+ 2
Other nonresidential buildings	35.3	32.0	23.6	25.1	27.1	40.7	35.9	154.9	184.4	+19
Highways	305.1	317.1	186.2	349.6	289.5	306.7	414.7	1, 579.1	1, 863.8	+18
Sewer and water systems	104.1	68.9	55.4	75.4	67.7	172.6	103.7	546.4	543.7	(2)
Sewer	60.1	37.3	16.6	43.6	44.1	94.4	74.4	344.4	310.4	-10
Water	44.0	31.6	38.8	31.8	23.6	78.2	29.3	202.0	233.3	+15
Public service enterprises	23.4	33.1	11.7	17.4	18.8	27.3	33.3	98.9	141.6	+43
Electric power	8.6	17.1	8.2	7.7	9.0	9.0	23.7	52.6	74.7	+42
Other	14.8	16.0	3.5	9.7	9.8	18.3	9.6	46.3	66.9	+44
Conservation and development	9.0	12.0	5.1	4.5	8.6	20.3	4.8	78.0	55.3	-29
All other State and locally owned	7.0	7.4	4.9	6.9	6.4	7.0	8.2	46.2	40.8	-12

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. ¹ Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. ² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility¹

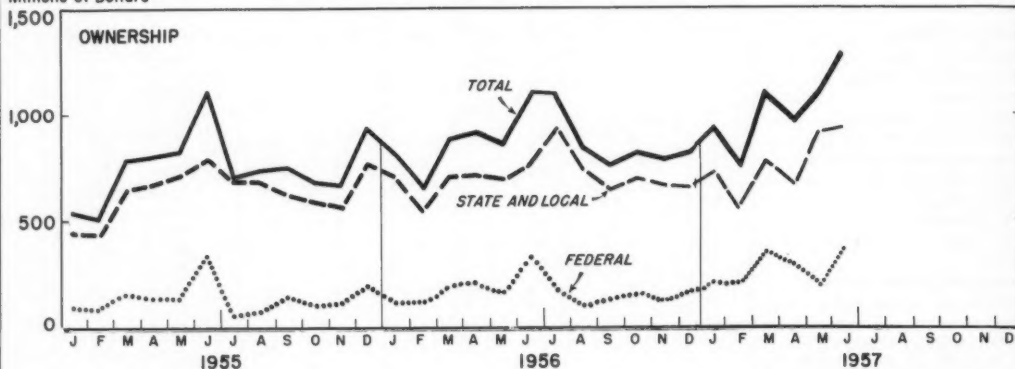
Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value (in millions of dollars)									Percent change, first 6 months, 1956-57
	1956	1957						First 6 months		
	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	1956	1957	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	322.5	326.4	189.6	353.7	305.3	313.5	426.3	1,621.4	1,914.8	+18
FEDERALLY OWNED	17.4	9.3	3.4	4.4	15.8	6.8	11.6	42.3	51.0	+21
STATE OWNED	248.2	292.1	167.5	320.7	244.3	241.2	358.5	1,369.8	1,624.3	+19
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	162.3	205.8	130.7	173.4	172.3	186.6	261.8	794.1	1,130.6	+42
Federal funds	83.9	135.8	83.7	113.5	111.2	117.3	174.9	411.3	736.4	+79
Independent State projects:										
Total value	85.9	86.3	36.8	147.3	72.0	54.6	96.7	575.7	493.7	-14
Toll facilities	11.4	41.6	3.1	97.8	22.9	10.5	3.7	226.8	179.6	-21
LOCALLY OWNED ²	56.9	25.0	18.7	28.9	45.2	65.5	56.2	209.3	239.5	+14

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. ¹ Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. ² By municipalities and counties.

Chart 7.

Contracts Awarded on Public Construction

Millions of Dollars



SOURCE: DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-G

Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

Type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)			Percent change first 7 months, 1956-57
	July 1957	First 7 months		
		1957	1956	
TOTAL.....	2,901	19,859	19,206	+ 3
Building construction.....	2,248	14,702	14,695	(1)
Residential	1,287	7,770	7,942	- 2
Nonresidential.....	961	6,931	6,754	+ 3
Engineering.....	653	5,157	4,511	+14
Public works.....	467	3,503	3,251	+ 8
Utilities.....	186	1,654	1,260	+31

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. ¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)			Percent change
	Aug. 1957 ¹	12 months ending--		12 months ending in Aug. 1956-57
		Aug. 1957	Aug. 1956	
TOTAL	1,805	19,525	21,070	- 7
Privately owned.....	850	9,948	13,274	-25
Publicly owned.....	955	9,577	7,796	+23
Private industrial buildings.....	368	3,852	4,855	-21
Buildings, except private industrial	701	8,279	9,749	-15
Highways and bridges	405	3,705	2,940	+26
Sewer systems	42	549	550	(2)
Water systems.....	29	358	376	- 5
Unclassified and all other	260	2,782	2,600	+ 7

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways--\$44,000; other public works--\$73,000; industrial buildings--\$93,000; other buildings--\$344,000. ¹ Five weeks. ² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Part E--Costs

29

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, July 1956-57
	1957						1954	1955	1956	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	July	July	July	
American Appraisal Company	139	139	139	140	141	142	126	130	136	+ 4
Associated General Contractors.....	146	146	146	148	150	151	133	137	144	+ 5
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	130.6	130.7	130.9	131.6	132.2	132.8	120.7	124.6	130.3	+ 2
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	139.4	139.5	139.8	140.6	141.5	142.4	127.1	131.5	138.0	+ 3
Commercial and factory buildings	141.6	141.7	142.0	142.9	143.8	145.2	128.2	133.1	139.9	+ 4
Engineering News-Record										
Building	149.8	149.0	149.0	149.5	149.9	150.6	132.0	139.0	145.4	+ 4
Construction	158.0	157.4	157.5	158.9	160.2	160.8	139.5	146.6	154.3	+ 4
Department of Commerce composite ¹	135	135	135	136	137	138	122	125	133	+ 4

Source: Department of Commerce.
relative importance of each type.

¹ A composite of cost indexes representative of the major types of construction, weighted by the current

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials, by Selected Classes

Commodity	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, July 1956-57
	1957						1954	1955	1956	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	July	July	July	
ALL BUILDING MATERIALS ¹	130.5	130.5	130.7	130.7	130.7	131.4	120.5	125.7	130.6	+ 1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS:										
Lumber	121.9	121.2	121.2	120.6	120.4	120.0	118.6	125.1	128.5	- 7
Douglas fir	120.3	119.6	119.8	118.2	118.0	117.8	125.2	132.3	131.7	-11
Southern pine	116.1	115.5	115.1	114.7	114.1	114.5	111.2	113.6	119.5	- 4
Other softwoods	133.7	133.3	134.0	134.5	134.6	133.4	130.0	138.2	138.8	- 4
Hardwoods	121.8	120.6	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.0	111.9	118.9	127.2	- 6
Millwork	128.7	128.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.5	130.7	128.3	129.7	- 1
Plywood	96.4	96.2	96.7	96.8	97.7	96.9	103.0	105.7	103.3	- 6
Softwood	91.6	91.1	92.1	92.4	94.2	92.6	108.9	110.7	103.4	-10
Hardwood	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	98.8	102.6	105.2	- 2
PAINT AND PAINT MATERIALS:										
Prepared paint	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.7	125.5	127.8	112.8	114.8	119.1	+ 7
Paint materials	100.6	100.1	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	97.6	97.1	98.6	+ 1
METAL PRODUCTS:										
Structural shapes	183.4	183.4	183.4	183.4	183.4	192.3	146.2	157.5	157.5	+22
Hardware, finish	151.2	150.8	153.7	155.3	155.3	155.3	135.8	139.9	147.2	+ 6
Plumbing equipment	133.4	132.0	131.6	130.1	129.1	129.1	118.5	123.2	134.1	- 4
Enameled iron fixtures	125.3	125.9	127.7	127.7	126.3	125.8	129.2	129.3	125.3	(2)
Vitreous china fixtures	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	111.7	117.3	124.2	0
Brass fittings	142.6	139.9	138.5	136.9	135.7	135.7	116.5	123.4	143.0	- 5
Heating equipment	122.8	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.9	122.4	114.0	113.6	117.9	+ 4
Furnaces	130.4	127.1	127.2	127.3	128.5	128.5	120.8	119.8	124.1	+ 4
Water heaters	109.1	109.1	109.0	107.3	107.3	107.6	107.6	107.4	108.3	- 1
Metal sash	139.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	142.8	127.3	144.2	139.9	+ 2
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS:										
Glass, plate	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	132.0	137.5	145.7	0
Glass, window	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	131.3	138.8	143.5	+ 2
Concrete ingredients	134.8	135.1	135.7	135.7	135.8	136.1	122.1	125.0	130.6	+ 4
Portland cement	145.9	145.9	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	128.2	131.8	139.8	+ 5
Concrete products	125.6	125.7	126.6	126.7	126.7	126.5	117.7	118.3	123.0	+ 3
Structural clay products	150.7	150.8	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	132.0	141.3	149.3	+ 4
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	127.1	0
Asphalt roofing	115.3	118.2	121.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	98.5	110.8	117.9	+ 7
Insulation materials	100.3	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.2	110.1	106.7	100.9	+ 2
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:										
Building board	141.1	141.1	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	127.9	129.7	138.1	+ 3
Kitchen cabinets, metal	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	127.6	131.7	136.5	+ 4

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Includes items not shown separately.

² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials

Commodity	Unit	1957		1956
		June	May	June
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% Standard green, S4S, 2"x4" R.L., mixed c/l, f.o.b. mill.....	M bd. ft.	\$65.737	\$65.737	\$76.013
Boards, construction, 25% Standard green, S4S, R.L., 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	57.902	58.212	68.086
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", R.L., green f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	73.976	74.396	85.645
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2 and better, 2"x4"x16', dry, S.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	85.152	85.275	85.765
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1"x6", dry, R.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	77.183	77.792	81.891
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3 common, 1"x8", R.L., S2 or 4S, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	74.120	74.610	82.210
Oak, red, flooring, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, select, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	170.759	170.759	199.509
Maple flooring 2d grade, 25/32" x2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	214.799	212.849	202.081
Poplar, plain, No. 2B common, 4/4", R.W., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	60.000	60.000	60.000
Beech, No. 2 common, 4/4", R.W. & L., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	56.000	56.000	56.000
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, premium grade, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, carlot freight allowed, zone 1	Each	8.009	8.009	(1)
Door frame, ponderosa pine, exterior, 1-5/16" x2" casing, with sill, f.o.b. factory	Each	9.394	9.394	9.372
Window, ponderosa pine, 2-light, check rail, open, f.o.b. factory	Each	1.679	1.673	1.681
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill.....	M sq. ft.	68.448	68.448	72.251
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16" x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	59.232	55.759	63.384
BOARD				
Insulation, fiber, 1/2"x48"x96", interior, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	59.000	59.000	57.500
PREPARED PAINT				
Emulsion, water-thinned, inside, delivered.....	Gallon	2.719	2.694	2.510
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.035	4.013	3.874
Enamel, white, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.029	4.997	4.802
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.309	3.280	3.116
Outside, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.716	4.678	4.477
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	5.667	5.667	4.867
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" rounds x 30' long with 10% shorts, spec. ASTM A-15, 50T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	5.860	5.860	5.313
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	7.990	8.070	7.770
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, butt weld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	18.894	18.894	16.997
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, butt weld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	22.344	22.688	21.137
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8-penny, common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb. keg	9.365	9.365	8.595
Soil pipe, cast iron, 2" to 6", single and double hub, service pipe, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry, index number (1947-49 = 100).....	Ton	(115.1)	(115.1)	(106.7)
Aluminum sheets, 3003-H14, hard alloy, mill finish, 0.64" x48"x144", 30,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed	Pound	\$0.427	\$0.427	\$0.408
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, 0.045" thick, 2,000 ft. or more in 60' coils (0.455 lbs. per linear ft.), f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.287	.287	.343
Wire, building, type R, size 12, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid on specified amounts	M ft.	19.600	19.600	23.120
Screening, insect, bronze wire, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/l, f.o.b. factory	Linear ft. roll	27.877	28.553	30.780
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bath tub, enameled iron, 5', recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed.....	Each	55.546	56.563	55.113
Lavatory, enameled iron, 20"x18", f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	13.497	13.497	13.497
Water closet, vitreous china, close coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	24.686	24.684	24.682
Sink, enameled steel, 32"x21", flat rim, 2-compartment, acid resisting, without drainboard, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	13.194	13.194	15.687

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1957		1956
		June	May	June
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Boiler, heating, steel, oil fired, steam rating 400 sq. ft., less burner, with jacket and standard trim, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	\$196.797	\$196.797	\$190.342
Convactor, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 43 sq. ft., E.D.R., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Sq. ft., incl. enclosure	.458	.458	.451
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, oil fired, forced air, gun-type burner, average bonnet output 90,000-115,000 BTU per hr., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Each	262.049	251.881	242.671
Steel, gas fired, standard automatic controls, average input rating 85,000-110,000 BTU per hr., enclosing jacket, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Each	171.914	168.302	165.998
Furnace, floor, gas fired, floor grill, average input rating 40,000-60,000 BTU per hr., manual controls, f.o.b. factory	Each	58.283	58.283	57.217
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft (gun-type) 2-1/2 gal. per hr., thermostat, limit and stack controls, f.o.b. factory	Each	107.171	107.171	100.961
Water heater, gas, automatic, 30-gal. storage tank, galvanized steel, 1-year guarantee, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	40.937	40.937	40.366
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.284	1.284	1.229
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.555	1.555	1.508
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.650	1.646	1.610
Block, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	Each	.189	.186	.179
Pipe, concrete, culvert, reinforced, 24" diameter, ASTM spec. C76-41 table 1, 3' wall thickness, 3'-8' lengths, delivered	Foot	4.153	4.153	3.938
Brick, building, f.o.b. plant	Thousand	30.914	30.814	30.946
Brick, face, red, first quality, textured, f.o.b. plant	Thousand	39.832	39.832	39.998
Tile, clay, partition, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	Thousand	134.556	134.556	134.556
Sewer pipe, vitrified clay, 8" diameter, 3' lengths, standard strength, f.o.b. plant	Foot	.547	.547	.520
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	25.034	25.034	24.990
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	32.830	32.830	32.830
Plaster, gypsum, base coat, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	Ton	15.928	15.928	15.928
Shingles, asphalt, strip, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Square	6.307	6.307	5.595
Lime, hydrated, building, finishing, f.o.b. plant	Ton	21.683	21.683	20.306
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	Square	11.456	11.456	10.996

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Not available.

(NOTE: Tables E-4 and E-5, Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, are shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

Part F--Materials Output

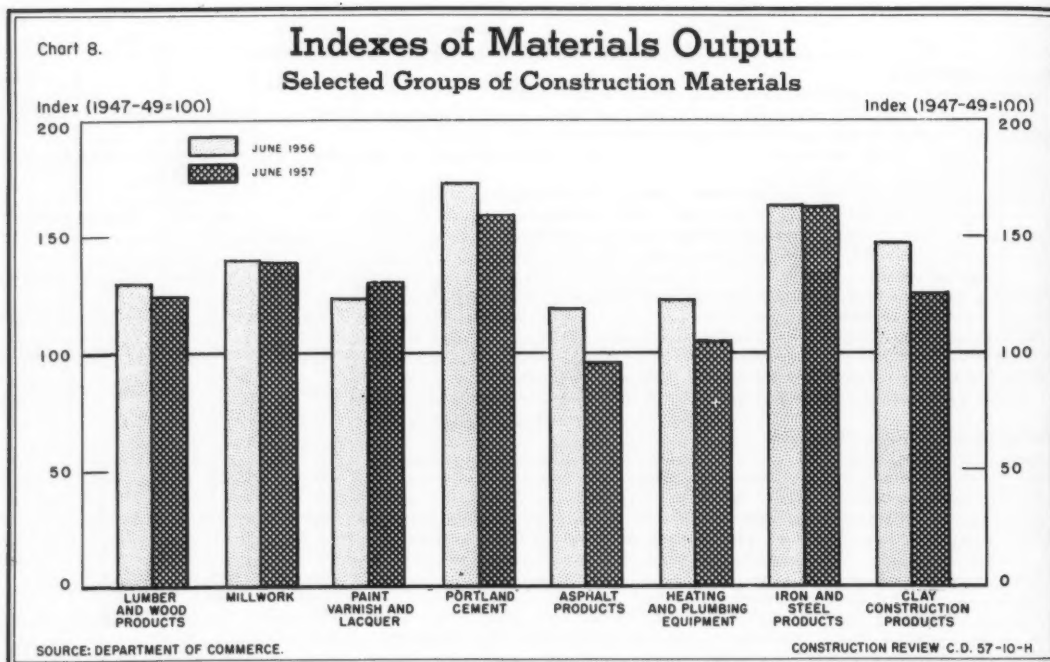


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output

(Monthly average 1947-49 = 100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes												
	1956							1957					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Lumber and wood products....	130.0	119.8	143.1	123.6	138.4	120.5	103.1	113.8	106.1	113.8	124.8	131.2	124.6
Millwork	139.5	115.9	159.5	136.8	145.9	122.4	96.0	107.4	116.1	113.0	120.1	116.7	139.1
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	124.4	117.5	129.8	113.6	125.5	109.8	91.3	112.6	127.4	112.0	126.5	133.1	130.4
Portland cement	172.1	176.5	179.8	171.3	173.8	154.8	146.1	115.6	106.6	135.4	143.4	164.4	158.3
Asphalt products	119.8	121.1	127.6	118.0	128.0	88.1	53.1	86.8	91.9	76.6	96.8	88.1	96.7
Heating and plumbing equipment	123.3	118.5	156.5	158.9	158.6	113.5	89.1	103.0	101.2	105.6	113.0	106.5	105.4
Iron and steel products	164.0	152.1	140.2	138.2	159.2	145.5	145.1	142.6	135.2	150.8	151.5	156.5	163.0
Clay construction products..	147.3	145.9	155.3	139.0	151.1	137.3	119.1	113.5	102.7	112.9	122.5	129.1	125.6
	Quarterly Indexes												
	1956						1957						
	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		First quarter		Second quarter		
Gypsum products	187.6		188.6		157.3		145.2		141.5		(2)		
Plumbing fixtures	140.6		137.4		116.8		96.2		116.1		117.1		

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms shown in notes to the tables following in Part F.

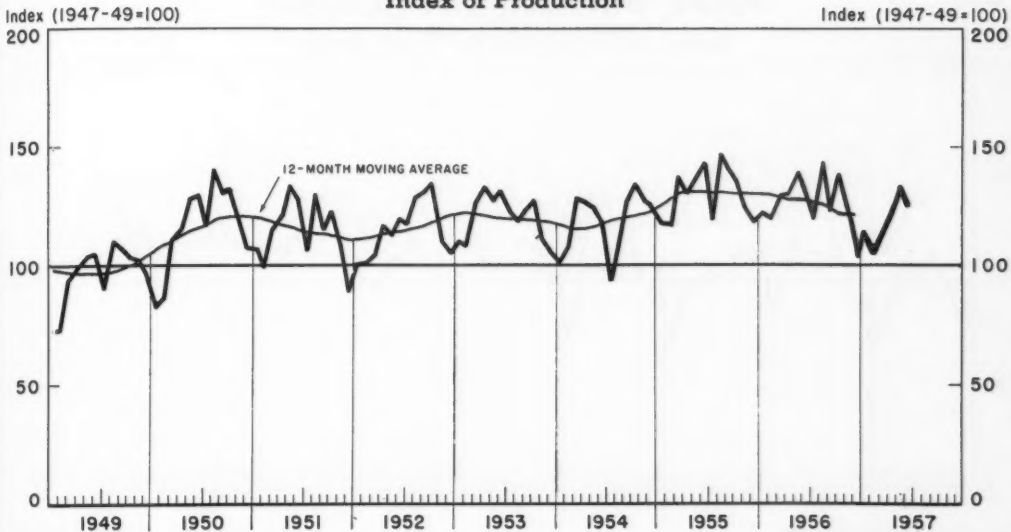
¹ Estimated. See table F-6, footnote 2.

² Not yet available.

Chart 9.

Lumber and Wood Products

Index of Production



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-1

Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood (Million square feet)	Insulating boards (Tons)	Hardboard (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,048	27,440	4,448	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1954	29,296	29,811	5,261	1,145,118	1,139,091	68,425	3,871	1,007,653	464,868
1955	31,601	31,480	5,384	1,268,104	1,258,914	70,045	4,947	1,092,890	517,834
1956	30,003	29,259	6,143	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	1,118,907	551,118
12 months ending:									
March 1957	29,377	28,449	--	1,111,326	1,065,343	--	5,079	1,072,599	541,678
April 1957	29,285	28,340	--	1,095,468	1,055,830	--	5,105	1,055,598	539,727
May 1957	29,049	28,169	--	1,073,637	1,039,536	--	5,178	1,033,501	544,100
June 1957	28,827	28,066	--	1,050,804	1,019,365	--	5,273	1,014,087	551,818
1956: June	2,665	2,603	5,392	100,955	98,374	88,216	372	104,092	46,603
July	2,434	2,438	5,388	91,105	90,591	87,593	355	99,354	44,078
August	2,880	2,707	5,561	106,847	102,807	93,916	476	101,804	47,548
September	2,489	2,300	5,730	91,030	88,493	95,235	412	84,494	44,179
October	2,750	2,572	5,910	104,175	96,829	102,681	494	88,386	46,476
November	2,368	2,248	6,023	90,162	83,951	108,792	445	74,910	44,824
December	2,003	1,883	6,143	74,585	69,278	114,074	397	64,464	40,173
1957: January	2,159	2,116	6,130	91,310	82,340	123,194	440	85,189	44,006
February	2,039	1,951	6,218	78,167	72,782	128,579	405	78,768	41,468
March	2,253	2,231	6,240	76,311	80,821	120,826	404	81,667	45,758
April	2,449	2,511	6,204	81,930	85,457	115,712	473	86,266	45,429
May	2,560	2,609	6,163	87,060	87,813	113,114	505	84,107	53,558
June	2,443	2,500	6,176	78,122	78,203	112,084	467	84,678	54,321
Percent change									
June, 1956-57	-8	-4	+15	-23	-21	+27	+25	-19	+17
First 6 mos., 1956-57	-8	-8	--	-19	-17	--	+3	-17	(1)

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period. ¹ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

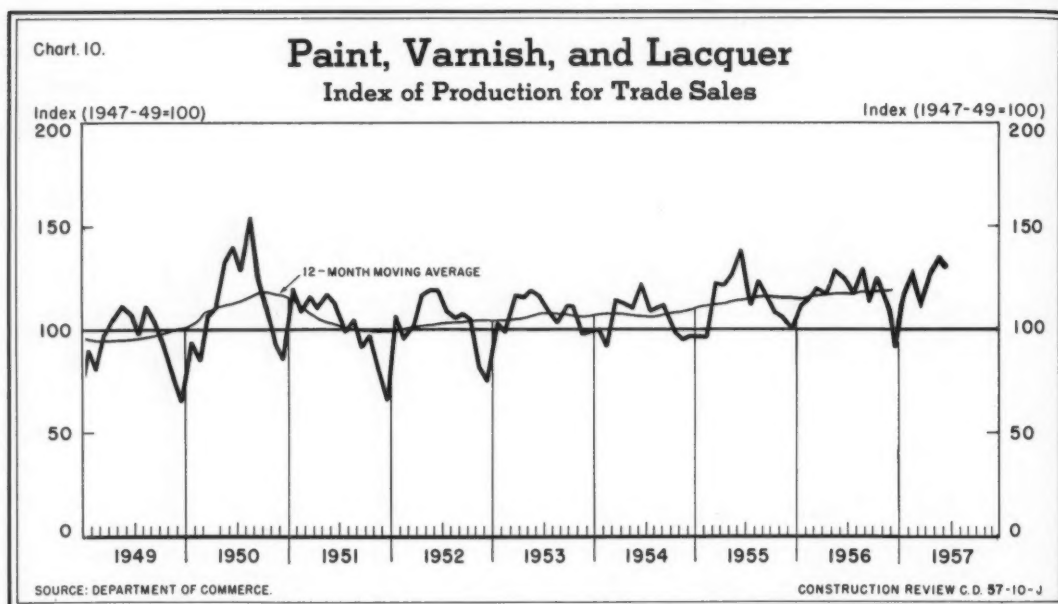


Table F-3: Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

Period	Production (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
	Ponderosa pine doors	Hardwood doors	Sash	Exterior frames	Paint, varnish, & lacquer
1947-49 average	3,780	3,172	11,246	4,152	266,701
Year: 1954	2,285	5,940	11,054	5,791	284,458
1955	2,253	6,786	12,733	7,259	312,416
1956	2,035	6,404	10,551	5,679	312,543
12 months ending:					
March 1957	1,982	6,098	10,068	5,389	313,640
April 1957	1,994	5,932	10,035	5,377	315,549
May 1957	1,982	5,755	9,897	5,391	316,388
June 1957	1,983	5,728	9,969	5,430	317,712
1956: June	164	534	844	569	27,650
July	127	445	758	465	26,105
August	203	559	1,222	685	28,855
September	170	529	1,018	479	25,259
October	192	558	1,103	508	27,903
November	161	513	799	352	24,407
December	137	410	616	245	20,282
1957: January	151	431	723	337	25,028
February	170	481	668	350	28,314
March	163	448	666	388	24,900
April	180	452	705	464	28,108
May	164	395	775	549	29,577
June	165	507	916	608	28,974
Percent change					
June, 1956-57	+ 1	- 5	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5
First 6 mos., 1956-57	- 5	-20	-12	- 8	+ 3

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDCA) from data reported by the National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data on ponderosa pine and hardwood doors, sash and exterior frames are only from member firms, and are not adjusted to represent full coverage), and the Bureau of the Census.

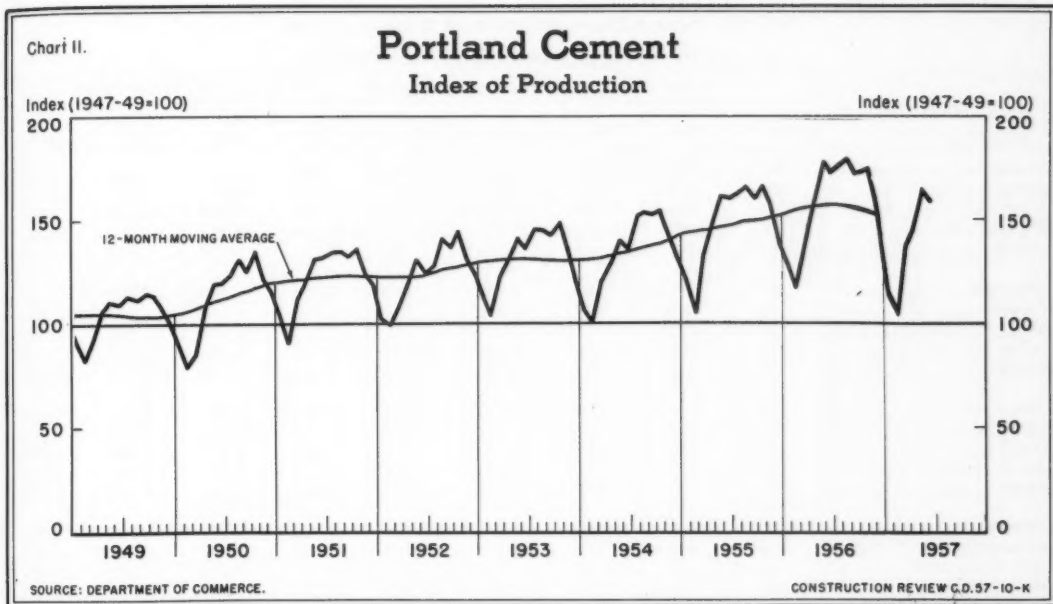


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Pro- duction	Ship- ments	Stocks*	Shipments (Thousands of squares)				Shipments (Million square feet)	
	(Thousands of barrels)								
	Portland cement			Asphalt prepared roofing	Asphalt siding	Asphalt insulated brick siding	Asphalt and tar saturated felts	Gypsum board ¹	Gypsum lath ¹
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1954	271,277	274,096	16,731	59,132	1,428	2,297	28,991	4,217	2,484
1955	296,829	296,275	17,536	62,582	1,288	2,194	34,629	4,911	2,926
1956	316,465	311,571	22,412	59,265	1,235	2,053	30,152	4,814	2,647
12 months ending:									
March 1957	311,838	307,486	--	56,675	1,188	1,984	29,779	4,519	2,424
April 1957	309,683	303,576	--	57,173	1,204	1,975	30,654		
May 1957	307,562	300,692	--	55,672	1,191	1,948	30,350		
June 1957	305,253	298,154	--	54,473	1,172	1,925	29,861	(2)	(2)
1956: June	28,771	32,296	22,679	5,757	95	197	2,830	1,296	796
July	29,498	31,598	20,585	5,800	101	206	2,844	1,124	602
August	30,055	33,607	17,406	6,166	117	244	2,804		
September	28,643	30,175	15,538	5,724	125	210	2,608	1,055	530
October	29,051	31,587	12,996	6,161	148	236	2,839		
November	25,874	22,906	15,975	4,011	124	142	2,315	1,044	496
December	24,429	17,990	22,412	2,227	68	72	1,717		
1957: January	19,320	11,927	29,833	3,895	103	84	2,609	(2)	(2)
February	17,827	15,274	32,381	4,142	91	117	2,648		
March	22,642	20,757	34,267	3,342	74	123	2,246		
April	23,967	23,351	34,893	4,449	80	142	2,617		
May	27,485	29,203	33,175	3,998	65	175	2,273		
June	26,462	29,758	29,880	4,558	76	174	2,341		
Percent change									
June, 1956-57	-8	-8	+32	-18	-18	-12	-17	--	--
First 6 mos., 1956-57	-8	-9	--	-16	-11	-14	-2	--	--

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSD) from data reported by the Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines), and the Bureau of the Census.

* As of end of period shown.

¹ Data reported on quarterly basis.

² Not yet available.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

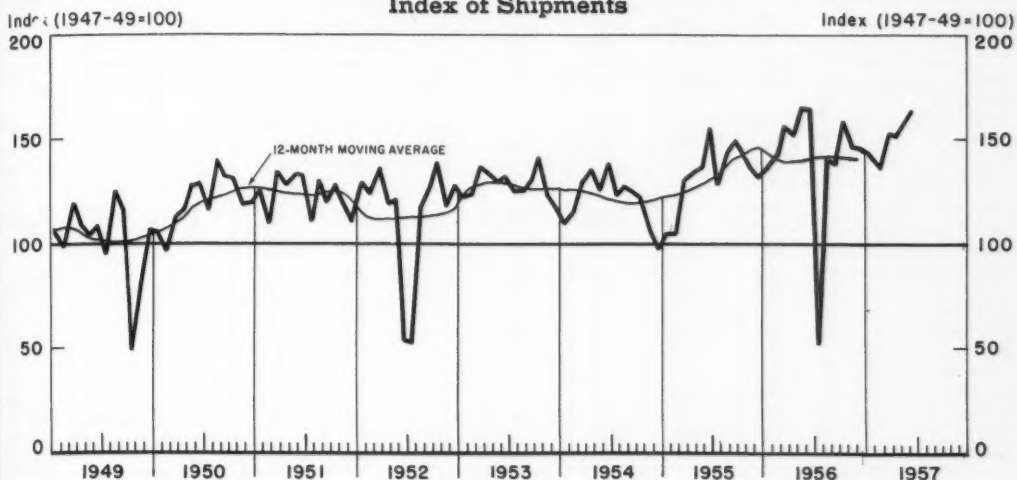
Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

State	(Thousands of barrels)								
	1957			Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	1954	1955	1956	Mar. 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957
Alabama	366	459	469	3,943	3,949	4,935	4,920	4,893	4,907
Arizona	237	231	231	2,215	2,337	2,621	2,660	2,682	2,676
Arkansas	124	116	159	1,894	2,519	1,841	1,780	1,732	1,690
California	2,588	2,891	2,873	28,528	31,553	35,854	34,501	34,565	34,244
Colorado	281	235	361	3,285	3,486	3,703	3,753	3,628	3,598
Connecticut	407	492	610	3,258	3,380	4,325	4,560	4,689	4,820
Delaware	84	90	103	910	1,097	1,086	1,064	1,041	1,039
District of Columbia	115	129	75	1,324	1,395	1,327	1,336	1,353	1,294
Florida	850	980	968	8,354	9,997	9,499	9,829	10,094	10,277
Georgia	338	458	509	4,441	5,198	5,381	5,138	5,172	5,225
Idaho	68	96	94	1,215	923	1,074	1,061	1,047	1,019
Illinois	997	1,106	1,531	14,973	14,670	16,719	16,245	15,764	15,534
Indiana	481	489	681	6,724	8,073	9,181	8,855	8,495	7,986
Iowa	196	500	633	5,863	5,883	6,774	6,615	6,362	6,363
Kansas	341	378	424	6,576	7,248	6,963	6,530	6,126	5,748
Kentucky	197	236	360	3,026	3,636	3,509	3,410	3,316	3,317
Louisiana	604	681	715	6,292	7,347	8,303	8,177	8,219	8,123
Maine	44	54	92	857	961	978	987	986	958
Maryland	449	427	562	4,447	4,882	5,764	5,780	5,607	5,520
Massachusetts	460	439	597	4,180	5,239	5,848	5,917	5,849	5,710
Michigan	611	978	1,577	13,076	13,991	16,215	15,706	15,427	15,383
Minnesota	228	388	617	5,500	5,838	5,515	5,268	5,122	5,080
Mississippi	141	172	171	1,732	1,972	1,977	1,955	1,959	1,936
Missouri	498	501	611	7,556	7,824	7,646	7,441	7,133	6,962
Montana	62	125	149	1,019	951	1,405	1,423	1,441	1,434
Nebraska	137	218	243	3,724	3,485	3,352	3,250	3,138	2,955
Nevada	55	62	60	842	737	616	586	580	578
New Hampshire	55	55	71	827	1,147	926	961	939	847
New Jersey	751	660	912	9,164	9,337	9,428	9,524	9,289	9,180
New Mexico	162	199	190	2,111	1,996	2,086	2,117	2,117	2,095
New York	1,455	1,603	2,372	20,290	19,399	20,400	20,697	20,639	20,802
North Carolina	346	406	462	4,009	4,414	4,384	4,409	4,433	4,486
North Dakota	32	67	117	1,161	1,150	1,294	1,221	1,182	1,137
Ohio	993	1,115	1,794	16,003	17,320	17,554	17,383	17,085	17,290
Oklahoma	391	312	372	4,364	4,785	4,815	4,721	4,581	4,501
Oregon	148	221	226	2,081	2,398	2,565	2,600	2,575	2,537
Pennsylvania	1,092	1,051	1,603	15,108	16,077	15,445	15,753	15,488	15,517
Rhode Island	68	60	79	685	822	819	841	805	776
South Carolina	161	173	195	1,993	2,461	2,359	2,270	2,238	2,196
South Dakota	56	81	121	1,116	1,221	1,374	1,378	1,374	1,361
Tennessee	324	387	434	4,683	5,088	4,843	4,688	4,629	4,589
Texas	1,607	1,470	1,682	19,081	20,781	20,953	20,462	20,027	19,717
Utah	132	163	181	1,508	1,835	2,010	2,015	1,984	1,946
Vermont	22	33	32	242	294	334	348	355	346
Virginia	489	520	599	4,474	4,801	5,419	5,450	5,475	5,508
Washington	331	456	498	5,684	5,656	4,677	4,621	4,622	4,601
West Virginia	157	177	226	2,379	2,053	1,937	2,004	2,030	2,054
Wisconsin	295	457	712	5,840	5,977	6,768	6,575	6,474	6,403
Wyoming	39	51	66	585	578	655	651	640	631

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines).

Chart 12.

Iron and Steel Products Index of Shipments



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-L

Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Ship- ments	Book- ings	Back- log ¹
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforc- ing bars	Gal- vanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Cast-iron pipe		Rigid steel con- duit			
							Pres- sure	Soil				
1947-49 average	1, 975	1, 523	1, 669	797	309	2, 167	1, 075	604	226	2, 248	2, 105	--
Year: 1954	2, 595	1, 751	2, 363	567	388	1, 196	1, 376	744	227	3, 136	2, 510	743
1955	3, 083	2, 163	2, 865	651	391	1, 233	1, 682	869	280	2, 981	3, 693	1, 029
1956	3, 377	2, 518	2, 958	559	433	1, 300	1, 745	817	359	3, 205	4, 012	1, 313
12 months ending:												
March 1957	3, 551	2, 644	2, 773	523	478	1, 306	1, 647	784	369	3, 207	3, 763	--
April 1957	3, 628	2, 632	2, 705	513	501	1, 313	1, 624	777	360	3, 231	3, 744	--
May 1957	3, 653	2, 590	2, 639	500	510	1, 343	1, 594	767	350	3, 255	3, 678	--
June 1957	3, 691	2, 548	2, 599	487	521	1, 363	1, 555	764	342	3, 299	3, 561	--
1956: June	332	275	279	72	41	106	170	74	46	285	337	1, 193
July	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	145	66	36	165	288	1, 227
August	286	238	276	254	233	267	180	80	28	213	268	1, 191
September	241	234	257	55	45	128	151	66	24	241	246	1, 226
October	333	250	279	52	47	131	171	71	27	288	291	1, 239
November	322	250	255	36	47	118	116	60	27	276	339	1, 267
December	331	240	239	29	49	131	92	54	27	298	404	1, 313
1957: January	361	224	236	42	41	133	101	57	27	262	298	1, 332
February	304	235	205	35	51	117	89	48	28	278	266	1, 321
March	370	240	207	42	54	132	108	59	33	305	289	1, 289
April	381	216	199	40	56	136	129	63	22	314	360	1, 311
May	392	188	207	43	46	144	142	69	25	330	292	1, 350
June	370	233	239	59	52	126	131	71	38	329	220	1, 277
Percent change												
June, 1956-57	+11	-15	-14	-18	+25	+19	-23	-4	-16	+16	-35	+7
First 6 mos., 1956-57	+17	+2	-22	-21	+41	+9	-21	-12	-8	+5	-21	--

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Electric Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the Bureau of the Census. ¹ Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. ² July data not available separately. The figures given here for August 1956 were reported as July-August totals by the American Iron and Steel Institute because the steel industry was shut down by work stoppages in effect during July.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (Million brick)		Structural clay tile (Thousand tons)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (Thousand tons)		Hollow facing tile (Million brick equivalent)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (Thousand square feet)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1954	6,720	6,657	981	908	1,763	1,703	481	464	177,988	176,253
1955	7,148	7,010	839	835	1,925	1,880	493	482	187,991	187,828
1956	7,319	6,695	773	674	1,962	1,856	531	494	201,372	186,124
12 months ending:										
March 1957	6,914	6,404	735	656	1,946	1,774	505	469	187,849	176,902
April 1957	6,822	6,302	721	645	1,982	1,785	495	461	183,995	175,278
May 1957	6,715	6,227	710	636	2,018	1,800	487	456	179,568	173,443
June 1957	6,620	6,137	705	631	2,006	1,771	485	454	175,326	172,278
1956: June	646	632	60	59	164	183	44	43	18,093	16,092
July	648	619	65	57	168	178	48	44	16,428	15,913
August	685	641	69	63	191	187	45	44	17,446	16,834
September	603	571	65	56	174	169	43	39	15,472	14,607
October	647	601	64	61	192	187	44	43	17,543	15,475
November	587	517	64	52	180	143	39	36	15,507	14,350
December	492	397	55	46	164	109	38	31	13,350	11,408
1957: January	438	314	54	46	167	108	38	34	13,332	13,324
February	401	371	50	44	148	112	36	33	11,845	11,643
March	468	455	58	52	154	133	34	34	12,781	13,902
April	535	523	52	48	153	139	39	37	13,517	14,665
May	565	586	54	52	163	152	39	38	14,254	15,230
June	551	542	55	54	152	154	42	41	13,851	14,927
Percent change										
June, 1956-57	-15	-14	-8	-9	-8	-16	-4	-5	-23	-7
First 6 mos., 1956-57	-19	-17	-17	-13	+5	-10	-17	-16	-25	-14

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region ¹

Census region	PRODUCTION				SHIPMENTS			
	June 1957		First 6 mos., 1957		June 1957		First 6 mos., 1957	
	Quantity	Percent change from June 1956	Quantity	Percent change, 1956-57	Quantity	Percent change from June 1956	Quantity	Percent change, 1956-57
Brick, common and face (thousands)								
U. S. TOTAL	550,581	-15	2,956,310	-19	542,009	-14	2,790,246	-17
New England	17,920	+20	70,875	-1	12,522	-12	66,164	+3
Middle Atlantic	92,852	-9	489,519	-14	99,899	-8	454,683	-11
East North Central	122,854	-15	636,642	-23	120,198	-16	564,854	-26
West North Central	30,522	-17	153,231	-21	29,081	-24	138,057	-18
South Atlantic	123,054	-19	721,552	-20	120,213	-18	692,536	-17
East South Central	56,291	-8	307,789	-14	55,307	-6	299,941	-9
West South Central	55,289	-22	336,256	-25	55,294	-14	311,526	-16
Mountain	21,167	-16	124,695	-13	22,809	-6	121,076	-10
Pacific	30,632	-24	115,751	-24	26,686	-22	141,409	-20
Structural clay tile (tons)								
U. S. TOTAL	55,334	-8	323,436	-17	54,157	-9	296,019	-13
Middle Atlantic	6,207	+5	34,008	-14	8,203	+39	33,977	+10
East North Central	5,182	-18	23,510	-34	4,887	-19	22,293	-32
West North Central	10,607	+15	42,076	-29	9,252	-4	46,461	+3
South Atlantic	12,983	-6	91,996	+27	12,581	-4	84,276	+9
East South Central	2,127	-37	16,413	-30	1,932	-45	15,802	-33
West South Central	16,674	-16	106,455	-28	15,103	-20	83,296	-28
Mountain & Pacific	1,554	-13	8,978	-33	2,199	-12	9,914	-24
Vitrified clay sewer pipe (tons)								
U. S. TOTAL	152,065	-8	936,823	+5	153,575	-16	798,018	-10
Middle Atlantic	16,700	-14	106,638	+22	14,732	-32	74,043	-8
East North Central	58,354	-11	370,016	+12	61,977	-17	308,344	-6
West North Central	14,768	-1	95,750	-3	17,487	+2	79,329	-14
South Atlantic	14,887	(2)	86,720	+5	14,214	-15	73,099	-21
E. & W. South Central	18,041	-20	126,467	-12	16,040	-31	110,103	-19
Mountain	3,993	-6	22,235	-7	3,936	-10	19,908	-13
Pacific	25,322	+12	128,997	(2)	25,189	-1	133,192	+3

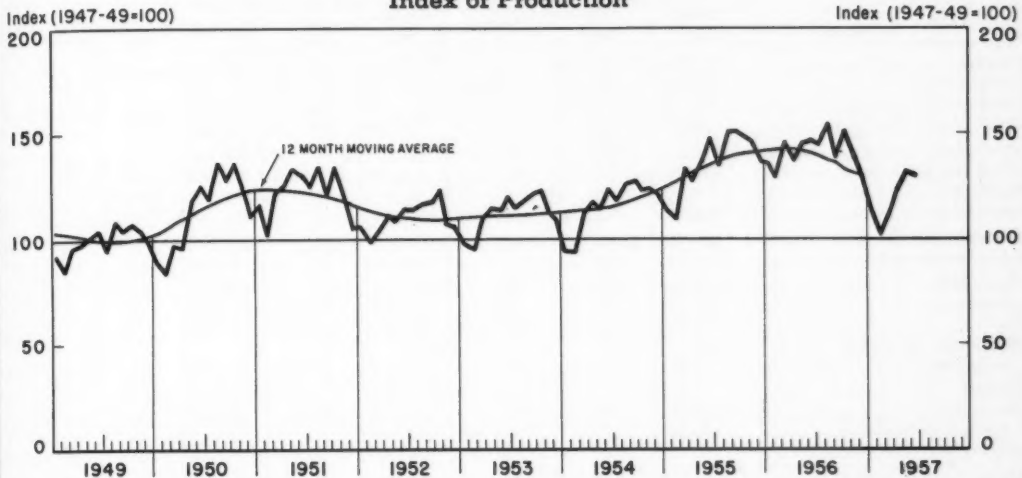
Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

¹ Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Chart 13.

Clay Construction Products

Index of Production



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-Q

Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners ¹ (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1954	2,445	103	28,941	5,434	1,035	130	610	74	516
1955	2,633	108	28,518	4,834	1,405	191	615	70	650
1956	2,666	90	27,259	3,878	1,265	192	469	68	456
12 months ending:									
March 1957	2,575	--	26,515	--	1,232	--	461	--	451
April 1957	2,578	--	26,338	--	1,221	--	458	--	450
May 1957	2,575	--	26,268	--	1,201	--	450	--	448
June 1957	2,544	--	26,175	--	1,182	--	445	--	443
1956: June	237	114	1,618	7,519	104	267	35	86	39
July	227	92	1,959	6,626	112	247	39	79	36
August	238	88	2,996	5,977	160	221	48	76	50
September	217	99	3,089	5,277	155	203	54	65	56
October	226	90	3,719	4,263	133	198	60	60	62
November	182	82	2,589	4,074	100	189	43	62	38
December	153	90	1,756	3,878	71	192	28	68	24
1957: January	210	76	1,712	4,139	76	195	30	67	30
February	202	78	1,797	4,362	67	207	31	60	27
March	222	62	1,803	4,750	75	214	27	63	26
April	233	59	1,723	4,887	74	228	29	61	30
May	228	61	1,507	5,435	74	235	26	63	30
June	206	90	1,525	(2)	85	232	30	63	34
Percent change									
June, 1956-57	-13	-21	-6	--	-19	-13	-16	-28	-14
First 6 mos., 1956-57	-9	--	-10	--	-16	--	-12	--	-8

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSD) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

* As of end of period.

¹ Sold separately.² Not yet available.

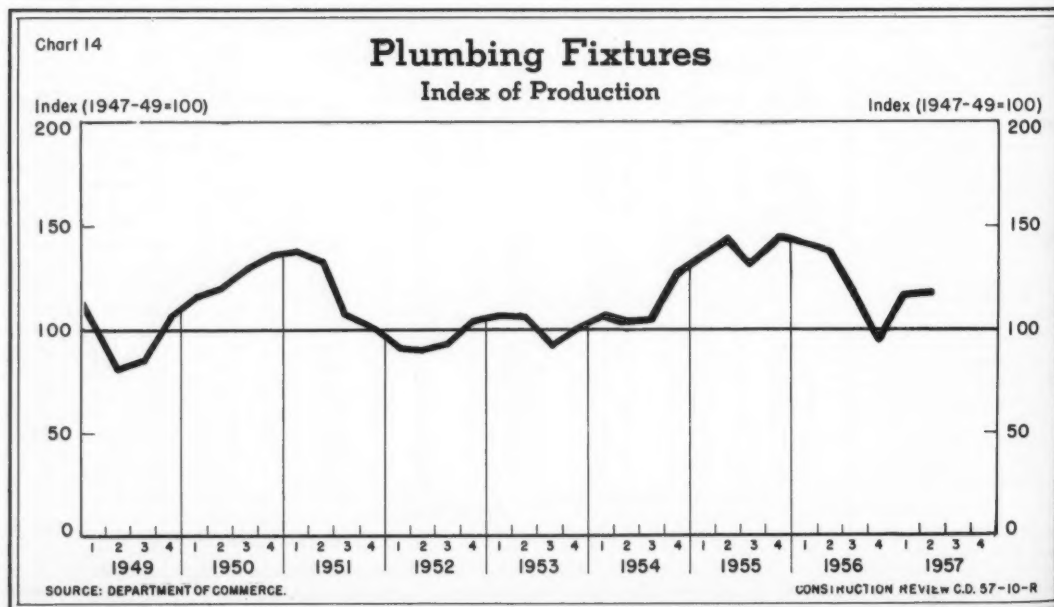
(NOTE: Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, is shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table F-11: Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Type of fixture	Number of fixtures						Percent change, 2d quarter 1956-57		
	2d quarter 1957			2d quarter 1956			Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks ^a
	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks ^a	Produc- tion	Ship- ments	Stocks ^a			
Lavatories	906,703	907,799	612,051	1,046,865	992,569	649,314	-13	-9	-6
Vitreous china	553,943	509,959	386,835	566,299	567,097	246,294	-2	-10	+57
Cast-iron	304,751	330,476	181,256	381,735	346,152	322,460	-20	-5	-44
Steel	48,009	67,364	43,960	98,831	79,320	80,560	-51	-15	-45
Water closets	1,079,657	1,166,976	502,031	1,289,744	1,244,529	337,801	-16	-6	+49
Syphon jet	129,025	112,969	134,355	154,160	156,643	56,169	-16	-28	+139
Washdown	458,296	483,754	170,531	543,502	534,238	117,268	-16	-9	+45
Reverse trap	492,336	570,253	197,145	592,082	553,648	164,364	-17	+3	+20
Flush tanks, vitreous china	901,769	1,002,863	381,231	1,093,192	1,046,855	313,014	-18	-4	+22
Urinals, vitreous china	49,142	42,327	35,068	43,728	46,756	15,709	+12	-9	+123
Kitchen sinks	495,986	527,945	396,589	592,622	576,132	498,801	-16	-8	-21
Cast-iron	224,890	217,551	155,937	267,600	238,825	219,430	-16	-9	-29
Steel	270,179	309,646	240,147	323,883	336,493	278,254	-17	-8	-14
Other metals and glazed earthenware ¹	917	748	505	1,139	814	1,117	-20	-8	-55
Wash sinks	5,670	5,539	5,200	5,350	5,603	4,456	+6	-1	+17
Service sinks	22,425	24,668	13,576	29,608	25,257	21,245	-24	-2	-36
Sink and laundry tray comb.	18,433	22,477	18,689	22,891	27,459	27,825	-19	-18	-33
Laundry trays	27,137	23,230	18,291	36,324	31,266	25,145	-25	-26	-27
Bathtubs	500,524	546,512	233,358	573,217	543,198	383,556	-13	+1	-39
Cast-iron	345,037	384,683	180,753	420,671	392,518	305,042	-18	-2	-41
Steel	155,487	161,829	52,605	152,546	150,680	78,514	+2	+7	-33
Shower stalls, including receptors ..	57,056	60,275	10,952	67,212	60,202	22,067	-15	(2)	-50

Source: Department of Commerce.

^aAt end of period.¹Includes vitreous china.²Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Part G--Employment

41

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All non-building	Highway and street	Other non-building
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (in thousands)											
Year: 1948.....	2,169.0	1,753.0	807.0	946.0	238.2	124.9	123.2	459.8	416.0	172.1	243.8
1949.....	2,165.0	1,736.0	779.0	957.0	241.7	123.4	122.1	469.5	428.0	178.1	250.3
1950.....	2,333.0	1,885.0	844.0	1,041.0	263.1	130.8	123.4	524.0	448.0	183.0	265.2
1951.....	2,603.0	2,109.0	957.6	1,151.7	286.9	155.7	140.5	568.7	493.0	201.3	291.9
1952.....	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953.....	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954.....	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955.....	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956.....	2,993.0	2,387.0	995.1	1,391.8	334.0	179.5	198.1	680.2	606.0	263.3	342.6
1956: June	3,237.0	2,528.0	1,076.4	1,451.8	342.1	195.7	195.3	718.7	709.0	320.3	388.9
July	3,256.0	2,551.0	1,087.8	1,463.2	346.4	202.3	205.8	708.7	705.0	323.9	381.1
Aug.....	3,361.0	2,639.0	1,130.0	1,509.3	351.8	217.8	213.8	725.9	722.3	329.1	392.9
Sept.....	3,342.0	2,627.0	1,116.5	1,510.9	355.2	214.0	221.2	720.5	715.0	324.2	391.2
Oct.....	3,296.0	2,598.0	1,099.1	1,498.7	355.9	203.8	226.4	712.6	698.0	309.7	388.5
Nov.....	3,174.0	2,527.0	1,054.7	1,472.5	351.1	192.0	226.4	703.0	647.0	274.1	372.8
Dec.....	2,997.0	2,417.0	1,001.6	1,415.5	345.7	176.4	228.7	664.7	580.0	233.3	346.9
1957: Jan.....	2,667.0	2,165.0	885.7	1,279.5	335.1	151.5	223.2	569.7	502.0	191.5	310.4
Feb.....	2,673.0	2,177.0	878.2	1,298.5	331.5	148.9	221.0	597.1	496.0	184.9	310.6
Mar.....	2,756.0	2,242.0	898.7	1,343.3	331.8	159.0	219.5	633.0	514.0	199.9	314.1
Apr.....	2,906.0	2,334.0	944.6	1,389.5	334.6	176.5	218.2	660.2	572.0	237.3	334.7
May.....	3,082.0	2,419.0	977.5	1,441.1	333.7	190.5	223.5	693.4	663.0	296.2	366.8
June	3,233.0	2,520.0	1,009.9	1,509.7	342.9	206.1	236.5	724.2	713.0	319.9	393.3
July	*3,290.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Percent change											
May-June, 1957	+4.9	+4.2	+3.3	+4.8	+2.8	+8.2	+5.8	+4.4	+7.5	+8.0	+7.2
June, 1956-57 ..	-.1	-.3	-6.2	+4.0	+.2	+5.3	+21.1	+.8	+.6	-.1	+1.1

Source: Department of Labor.

* Percent change: June-July 1957, +1.8; July 1956-57, +1.0.

1 Not yet available.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees and Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (in thousands, seasonally adjusted)													
1948.....	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949.....	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950.....	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951.....	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952.....	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953.....	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954.....	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955.....	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956.....	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,902	2,985	3,113	3,043	3,083	3,080	3,080	3,067	3,074	2,993
1957.....	2,963	3,020	3,062	3,059	3,097	3,109	3,075						
INDEXES (1947-49=100) OF EMPLOYMENT (seasonally adjusted) ¹													
1948.....	100.7	95.7	98.1	100.0	101.5	103.8	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.9	103.0
1949.....	105.6	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.9	101.2	102.5	103.4	104.4	104.1	104.0	101.7	102.9
1950.....	100.7	99.8	100.0	103.2	106.2	111.0	114.3	116.4	117.5	118.9	119.6	117.4	110.8
1951.....	120.0	119.8	122.0	123.2	123.3	124.1	125.1	125.5	124.9	126.0	123.8	124.5	123.7
1952.....	123.5	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.4	125.7	126.3	126.9	127.4	125.8	125.9	125.0	125.1
1953.....	125.7	126.8	126.0	125.3	124.1	123.4	122.9	123.3	124.1	125.0	124.6	124.8	124.6
1954.....	120.3	122.7	123.5	124.2	123.7	123.5	123.1	123.2	122.9	122.8	124.4	124.2	123.2
1955.....	124.7	124.4	128.4	131.1	133.6	134.1	134.4	133.6	133.5	131.9	131.1	130.6	131.1
1956.....	131.5	133.1	134.6	137.9	141.8	147.9	144.6	146.5	146.3	146.3	145.7	146.0	142.2
1957.....	140.8	143.5	145.5	145.3	147.1	147.7	146.1						

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Indexes for months before January 1953 are based on seasonally adjusted employment data derived by the Federal Reserve Board.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table G-3: Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees (in thousands)											Percent change, June 1956-57
	1956		1957						1954	1955	1956	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	June	June	June	
Alabama.....	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.6	42.3	43.0	32.8	34.8	40.8	+ 5
Arizona.....	20.7	21.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	19.3	19.1	19.3	16.9	18.9	20.4	- 5
Arkansas.....	15.6	14.7	13.3	13.5	14.3	15.0	17.0	18.3	15.8	17.3	16.6	+10
California.....	292.3	287.3	271.3	272.2	268.7	272.5	277.5	284.5	251.7	277.0	296.5	- 4
Colorado.....	33.9	31.6	29.7	28.0	27.5	26.0	27.8	31.9	27.7	32.8	34.7	- 8
Connecticut ¹	52.4	49.7	42.3	42.8	43.5	45.7	49.9	52.5	43.2	46.6	51.4	+ 2
Delaware.....	17.1	15.7	12.9	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.6	11.8	20.8	-42
District of Columbia..	18.1	17.2	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.2	17.7	17.6	18.2	0
Florida.....	118.4	116.4	113.0	109.3	107.9	107.9	108.9	111.8	80.0	95.2	108.6	+ 3
Georgia.....	54.7	53.0	50.0	50.1	50.7	54.2	55.2	58.3	50.1	54.7	57.8	+ 1
Idaho.....	8.4	8.1	7.1	6.6	7.1	8.2	9.0	9.8	9.6	10.0	11.1	-12
Illinois.....	197.4	185.9	167.2	173.1	181.6	193.4	203.8	213.2	171.2	180.4	201.0	+ 6
Indiana.....	73.1	68.1	57.1	58.5	61.7	63.3	68.3	69.3	59.6	70.8	83.6	-17
Iowa.....	39.3	34.4	29.9	30.1	31.6	34.6	37.0	41.3	37.8	39.8	43.3	- 5
Kansas.....	36.4	33.6	29.6	30.4	32.3	33.0	34.1	35.8	40.6	42.4	43.8	-18
Kentucky ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana.....	65.3	67.7	67.1	65.1	66.8	69.0	66.6	69.5	55.5	50.6	55.3	+26
Maine.....	14.6	13.1	10.7	10.0	9.8	10.6	13.1	14.7	15.3	15.5	15.5	- 5
Maryland.....	73.0	69.3	60.2	60.6	63.0	56.8	62.3	68.8	59.7	68.3	76.0	- 9
Massachusetts.....	87.9	79.4	66.5	65.8	68.7	78.9	84.7	87.7	73.5	83.0	90.1	- 3
Michigan.....	125.0	111.7	101.3	102.0	103.7	106.3	113.1	113.1	125.0	121.5	123.3	- 8
Minnesota.....	53.6	46.3	40.6	40.8	40.8	43.2	54.3	(2)	54.0	61.4	63.3	--
Mississippi.....	15.7	15.7	14.8	13.9	13.7	14.4	15.9	15.9	16.4	19.2	17.4	- 9
Missouri.....	73.8	69.8	63.6	65.6	68.2	67.1	67.8	69.3	70.1	80.1	76.8	-10
Montana.....	12.6	10.2	8.7	8.4	8.7	10.7	13.5	14.5	11.6	12.6	14.1	+ 3
Nebraska.....	21.3	18.7	16.4	16.8	18.2	19.1	19.7	21.5	24.0	26.1	23.9	-10
Nevada.....	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.1	8.4	8.4	9.5	9.4	8.5	- 1
New Hampshire.....	9.6	8.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	8.1	9.2	10.0	9.1	11.9	11.2	-11
New Jersey.....	112.2	107.6	94.7	92.8	98.7	107.7	108.8	110.7	101.3	106.5	110.8	(3)
New Mexico.....	16.1	16.0	14.8	14.5	15.3	16.1	15.4	15.9	13.7	15.9	15.9	0
New York.....	263.8	248.3	221.4	221.6	234.3	249.7	265.8	275.1	244.8	252.8	265.9	+ 3
North Carolina.....	58.3	57.5	53.4	50.9	51.6	52.9	54.3	55.4	50.3	56.6	61.2	- 9
North Dakota.....	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	7.9	10.8	12.5	12.5	10.1	11.8	+ 6
Ohio.....	172.7	159.5	140.6	147.3	154.3	160.6	173.3	179.8	173.9	179.3	167.0	+ 8
Oklahoma.....	36.6	35.1	33.0	34.1	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.6	32.1	35.6	34.9	+ 8
Oregon.....	25.3	23.0	21.2	21.3	20.9	22.5	24.0	25.4	24.4	23.0	26.4	- 4
Pennsylvania.....	189.3	171.9	145.4	147.2	156.0	168.2	178.1	184.2	186.1	196.9	199.5	- 8
Rhode Island.....	17.8	16.2	13.5	14.7	16.2	19.1	17.4	19.2	15.9	17.5	19.1	+ 1
South Carolina.....	28.1	27.1	26.3	26.8	27.5	28.7	28.5	28.6	38.3	31.8	29.9	- 4
South Dakota.....	10.6	8.3	7.0	6.7	7.2	8.7	9.8	11.5	12.2	11.5	12.6	- 9
Tennessee.....	42.5	40.4	37.3	37.6	38.5	39.9	41.6	(2)	54.9	48.4	45.4	--
Texas.....	168.4	166.0	162.5	163.8	163.4	161.4	160.5	168.8	152.6	166.9	165.4	+ 2
Utah ⁴	16.3	14.9	12.7	12.6	13.6	15.4	16.8	18.1	12.3	16.7	17.4	+ 4
Vermont.....	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	+ 4
Virginia.....	72.4	70.4	68.7	70.1	72.9	77.0	80.8	82.2	57.9	64.5	74.0	+11
Washington.....	45.7	42.6	40.0	37.5	40.2	42.8	44.2	45.2	53.8	52.0	48.1	- 6
West Virginia.....	24.7	22.9	20.0	21.2	23.3	23.9	25.4	25.9	20.4	19.5	23.9	+ 8
Wisconsin.....	60.6	55.0	49.5	50.2	50.0	52.4	57.5	58.7	52.9	60.8	64.3	- 9
Wyoming.....	7.4	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.6	+ 3

Source: Department of Labor. ¹ Includes a small number of employees in mining. ² Not available. ³ Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. ⁴ Data revised from January 1956. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available upon request.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

43

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas

Area	Number of employees (in thousands)											Percent change, June 1956-57
	1956		1957						1954	1955	1956	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	June	June	June	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.....	8.3	8.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.1	7.3	+19
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	+6
Atlanta, Ga.	18.8	17.8	16.9	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.6	20.8	17.6	19.1	21.0	-1
Baltimore, Md.	45.8	43.6	39.4	39.7	41.2	34.2	38.0	42.8	37.8	42.5	47.1	-9
Baton Rouge, La.	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.0	5.9	5.4	7.1	+13
Binghamton, N. Y.	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.3	0
Birmingham, Ala.	13.5	13.4	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.0	10.4	10.8	13.0	+15
Boise, Idaho	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	-14
Boston, Mass.	51.2	48.1	38.2	38.4	41.2	46.2	49.2	51.2	42.2	46.8	51.0	(2)
Bridgeport, Conn. ³	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.7	5.5	5.9	6.4	+5
Buffalo, N. Y.	23.9	20.4	18.1	18.6	19.3	20.4	22.9	23.8	20.3	20.5	23.1	+3
Casper, Wyo.	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	-11
Charleston, S. C.	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	+3
Charleston, W. Va.	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.4	4.3	4.5	+36
Charlotte, N. C.	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.8	8.7	9.0	6.7	8.6	9.3	-3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.4	5.0	3.5	+3
Chicago, Ill.	136.1	131.3	119.7	122.1	125.8	128.3	133.0	138.2	111.0	121.7	140.8	-2
Denver, Colo.	21.0	20.1	18.6	18.5	18.2	17.3	17.5	20.2	18.0	20.5	23.5	-14
Des Moines, Iowa	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.2	-6
Detroit, Mich.	71.1	62.2	57.7	58.4	59.3	60.6	64.3	64.5	70.3	70.6	67.6	-5
Duluth, Minn.	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	(4)	2.3	2.0	2.5	--
Evansville, Ind. ⁵	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.2	+2
Fargo, N. D.	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	+17
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	-18
Great Falls, Mont.	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	+10
Harrisburg, Pa.	9.0	8.1	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.2	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.4	8.9	+12
Hartford, Conn. ³	11.0	10.6	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.7	9.7	10.4	11.4	+3
Indianapolis, Ind.	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.2	14.5	14.0	-4
Jackson, Miss.	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	(4)	5.1	4.3	-5
Jacksonville, Fla.	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	10.3	9.6	9.5	-5
Kansas City, Mo.	19.3	18.4	17.3	18.2	17.9	17.2	16.4	15.8	22.6	21.4	20.4	-23
Knoxville, Tenn.	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	14.7	10.7	6.9	-6
Lewiston, Maine	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	-15
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.6	-18
Los Angeles, Calif.	130.3	128.8	123.2	124.9	125.5	122.5	123.3	126.7	117.2	131.5	136.0	-7
Louisville, Ky.	14.3	13.4	12.2	12.5	13.1	13.2	15.4	16.0	16.8	15.1	16.1	-1
Manchester, N. H.	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	+5
Memphis, Tenn.	8.3	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.3	(4)	10.2	11.5	9.5	--
Miami, Fla.	26.4	26.7	24.5	22.9	22.9	23.5	23.9	24.8	20.1	24.6	24.5	+1
Milwaukee, Wis.	23.8	22.0	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.9	21.7	22.6	18.7	21.7	23.6	-4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	28.9	26.2	22.9	23.4	23.5	26.2	29.9	(4)	22.1	29.5	31.7	--
Mobile, Ala.	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	7.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.4	6.4	+3
New Bedford, Mass.	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	-18
New Britain, Conn. ³	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0
New Haven, Conn. ³	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	6.3	6.9	7.9	+10
New Orleans, La.	16.8	16.5	16.4	20.9	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	21.4	16.6	13.3	+50
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey... ..	228.3	220.7	199.8	194.9	207.3	221.6	230.2	232.3	214.3	227.3	233.7	-1
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.	28.8	27.9	25.0	23.8	24.6	26.9	26.8	27.0	29.0	32.4	31.2	-13
Paterson, N. J.	24.8	24.5	22.4	21.9	22.7	24.4	25.2	25.3	22.2	22.2	24.1	+5
Perttys Amboy, N. J.	9.4	8.9	7.6	6.8	7.6	7.8	7.6	8.2	6.6	7.2	8.4	-2
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y.	32.4	29.1	22.6	22.0	25.0	27.0	29.1	29.4	29.8	33.1	33.5	-12
New York, N. Y.	111.2	110.2	104.4	104.8	111.2	116.5	120.2	121.4	108.6	111.5	114.2	+6
Westchester County, N. Y.	19.2	17.7	15.0	14.5	14.9	16.9	19.1	18.8	16.3	18.5	20.1	-6

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas--Continued

Area	Number of employees (in thousands)											Percent change, June 1956-57
	1956		1957						1954	1955	1956	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	June	June	June	
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	13.4	12.9	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.7	14.6	14.6	11.9	11.0	12.6	+16
Oklahoma City, Okla.	10.4	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.6	11.6	10.8	-6
Omaha, Nebr.	9.4	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.5	-9
Peoria, Ill.	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.5	+
Phoenix, Ariz.	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	7.9	9.7	10.3	-
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51.4	49.9	42.1	44.5	47.2	49.7	52.4	56.0	36.8	43.8	47.9	+17
Portland, Maine	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.7	-19
Portland, Oreg.	14.2	13.2	12.4	12.6	12.6	13.4	13.8	14.8	12.9	12.6	15.4	-4
Providence, R. I.	15.8	14.4	12.0	13.0	14.3	17.0	15.4	17.0	14.1	15.5	16.9	+1
Racine, Wis.	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	+4
Reno, Nev.	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	+4
Richmond, Va.	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.6	12.2	12.7	13.1	9.6	11.2	12.3	+7
Rochester, N. Y.	10.5	9.6	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.4	9.9	11.0	9.8	8.9	10.7	+3
Rockford, Ill. ³	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.4	4.0	4.8	-8
Sacramento, Calif.	9.9	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	0
St. Louis, Mo.	41.5	40.4	36.3	36.8	39.4	39.5	41.2	43.0	43.6	45.8	44.6	-4
Salt Lake City, Utah ⁵	8.7	7.8	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.9	9.1	7.1	9.9	9.5	-4
San Diego, Calif.	14.2	14.6	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.0	13.8	12.0	13.0	14.0	-1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	62.8	60.2	56.4	54.9	53.5	55.1	55.6	57.7	58.2	61.6	64.4	-10
San Jose, Calif.	11.4	10.5	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.7	10.4	11.6	-12
Savannah, Ga.	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.8	3.8	4.2	-2
Seattle, Wash.	15.6	14.9	14.2	14.0	14.8	15.9	16.8	17.0	13.7	15.7	15.9	+7
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	(4)	2.1	2.3	-15
South Bend, Ind.	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	-6
Spokane, Wash.	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.8	-22
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	8.4	7.2	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	5.9	7.2	8.7	-13
Stamford, Conn. ³	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0	3.3	4.1	4.4	+14
Syracuse, N. Y.	7.7	7.0	5.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.8	7.7	6.9	+1
Tacoma, Wash.	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.5	3.8	+21
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.7	12.2	14.9	16.4	+8
Topeka, Kans.	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	4.3	+9
Trenton, N. J.	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	+8
Tucson, Ariz.	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.6	5.2	-23
Tulsa, Okla.	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.2	-12
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	+20
Washington, D. C.	43.1	40.2	37.7	38.1	39.4	40.3	41.3	41.3	38.9	43.6	43.9	-6
Waterbury, Conn. ³	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	0
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.6	(4)	4.9	4.5	4.6	--
Wichita, Kans.	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.9	7.0	8.4	9.1	-13
Wilmington, Del.	15.1	13.9	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	(4)	9.3	18.8	-44
Worcester, Mass.	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	-

Source: Department of Labor.

¹ Data from January 1956 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include not only Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton Cos., but also Clayton Co.² Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.³ Includes a small number of employees in mining.⁴ Not available.⁵ Data from January 1955 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include not only Vanderburgh Co., Ind., but also Henderson Co., Ky.⁶ Data

revised from January 1956. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available upon request.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

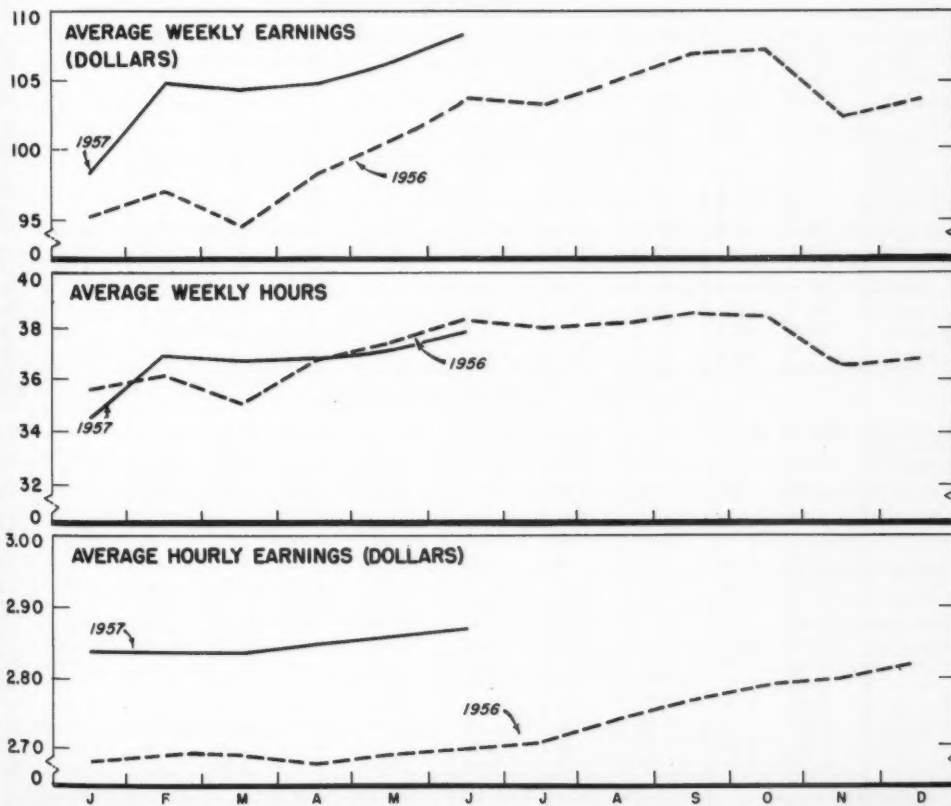
(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948.....	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949.....	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950.....	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951.....	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952.....	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953.....	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954.....	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955.....	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956.....	108.1	108.5	109.2	124.0	137.4	154.3	154.6	161.1	160.7	157.7	144.2	135.9	138.0
1957.....	112.0	119.8	123.0	131.1	141.4	151.6							

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 15

Hours and Earnings of Workers In Contract Construction



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C. D. 57-10-0

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

Table G-6: Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All non-building	Highway and street	Other non-building
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1953.....	\$91.61	\$91.76	\$87.75	\$94.79	\$98.30	\$87.10	\$111.61	\$91.04	\$90.27	\$85.28	\$93.85
1954.....	93.98	94.12	89.41	97.38	102.71	90.39	112.71	93.19	92.86	86.88	97.36
1955.....	95.94	96.29	90.22	100.83	106.40	94.38	116.52	96.21	95.11	91.27	98.50
1956.....	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	100.10	125.61	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1956: June.....	103.41	103.42	96.42	108.75	113.00	101.24	124.66	104.80	104.66	102.49	106.75
July.....	103.25	103.23	96.52	108.25	113.58	100.04	124.03	103.94	105.58	102.70	107.68
Aug.....	104.94	104.53	98.05	109.96	114.35	103.10	127.68	105.33	106.42	105.16	107.83
Sept.....	106.92	106.22	99.06	111.97	115.03	103.24	131.78	107.22	108.28	106.12	110.27
Oct.....	107.14	106.96	99.80	112.05	115.41	104.11	130.87	107.67	108.12	106.52	109.75
Nov.....	102.48	102.75	96.21	108.00	112.57	98.36	124.97	103.08	100.84	95.41	105.30
Dec.....	103.78	104.91	96.48	111.14	117.56	100.74	129.82	104.73	99.96	90.94	106.23
1957: Jan.....	98.55	99.57	89.76	106.45	115.67	97.28	127.65	95.93	94.86	83.90	101.73
Feb.....	104.80	105.63	98.19	111.33	116.89	99.57	130.75	104.25	101.38	93.09	106.50
Mar.....	104.23	104.76	95.93	110.96	116.97	102.31	131.26	103.49	100.47	91.77	106.35
Apr.....	104.88	105.70	97.46	111.33	116.97	102.31	130.48	105.14	100.88	93.37	106.54
May.....	106.39	107.02	99.00	112.61	117.73	104.14	131.66	107.04	103.88	96.64	109.93
June.....	108.49	109.15	101.02	114.58	119.04	105.85	133.33	109.02	106.90	101.33	111.60
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
Year: 1953.....	37.7	37.0	37.5	36.6	38.1	34.7	39.3	35.7	40.3	41.2	39.6
1954.....	37.0	36.2	36.2	36.2	37.9	34.5	38.6	35.3	40.2	40.6	39.9
1955.....	36.9	36.2	35.8	36.4	38.0	34.7	39.1	35.5	40.3	41.3	39.4
1956.....	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	35.0	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1956: June.....	38.3	37.2	36.8	37.5	38.7	35.9	39.7	36.9	42.2	43.8	40.9
July.....	38.1	37.0	36.7	37.2	38.5	35.1	39.5	36.6	42.4	43.7	41.1
Aug.....	38.3	37.2	37.0	37.4	38.5	35.8	39.9	36.7	42.4	44.0	41.0
Sept.....	38.6	37.4	37.1	37.7	38.6	35.6	40.3	37.1	42.8	44.4	41.3
Oct.....	38.4	37.4	37.1	37.6	38.6	35.9	39.9	37.0	42.4	44.2	40.8
Nov.....	36.6	35.8	35.5	36.0	37.4	33.8	38.1	35.3	39.7	40.6	39.0
Dec.....	36.8	36.3	35.6	36.8	38.8	34.5	39.7	35.5	39.2	39.2	39.2
1957: Jan.....	34.7	34.1	33.0	34.9	37.8	33.2	38.8	32.3	37.2	36.8	37.4
Feb.....	36.9	36.3	36.1	36.5	38.2	34.1	39.5	35.1	39.6	40.3	39.3
Mar.....	36.7	36.0	35.4	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.2	39.4	39.9	39.1
Apr.....	36.8	36.2	35.7	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.4	39.1	39.9	38.6
May.....	37.2	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.1	35.3	39.3	35.8	39.8	40.1	39.4
June.....	37.8	37.0	36.6	37.2	38.4	35.4	39.8	36.4	40.8	41.7	40.0
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1953.....	\$2.43	\$2.48	\$2.34	\$2.59	\$2.58	\$2.51	\$2.84	\$2.55	\$2.24	\$2.07	\$2.37
1954.....	2.54	2.60	2.47	2.69	2.71	2.62	2.92	2.64	2.31	2.14	2.44
1955.....	2.60	2.66	2.52	2.77	2.80	2.72	2.98	2.71	2.36	2.21	2.50
1956.....	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.18	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1956: June.....	2.70	2.78	2.62	2.90	2.92	2.82	3.14	2.84	2.48	2.34	2.61
July.....	2.71	2.79	2.63	2.91	2.95	2.85	3.14	2.84	2.49	2.35	2.62
Aug.....	2.74	2.81	2.65	2.94	2.97	2.88	3.20	2.87	2.51	2.39	2.63
Sept.....	2.77	2.84	2.67	2.97	2.98	2.90	3.27	2.89	2.53	2.39	2.67
Oct.....	2.79	2.86	2.69	2.98	2.99	2.90	3.28	2.91	2.55	2.41	2.68
Nov.....	2.80	2.87	2.71	3.00	3.01	2.91	3.28	2.92	2.54	2.35	2.70
Dec.....	2.82	2.89	2.71	3.02	3.03	2.92	3.27	2.95	2.55	2.32	2.71
1957: Jan.....	2.84	2.92	2.72	3.05	3.06	2.93	3.29	2.97	2.55	2.28	2.72
Feb.....	2.84	2.91	2.72	3.05	3.06	2.92	3.31	2.97	2.56	2.31	2.71
Mar.....	2.84	2.91	2.71	3.04	3.07	2.94	3.34	2.94	2.55	2.30	2.72
Apr.....	2.85	2.92	2.73	3.05	3.07	2.94	3.32	2.97	2.58	2.34	2.76
May.....	2.86	2.94	2.75	3.06	3.09	2.95	3.35	2.99	2.61	2.41	2.79
June.....	2.87	2.95	2.76	3.08	3.10	2.99	3.35	3.00	2.62	2.43	2.78
Percent change, June 1956 to 1957											
Avg. wkly. earnings ..	+4.9	+5.5	+4.8	+5.4	+5.3	+4.6	+7.0	+4.0	+2.1	-1.1	+4.3
Avg. wkly. hours.....	-1.3	- .5	- .5	- .8	- .8	-1.4	+ .3	-1.4	-3.3	-4.8	-2.2
Avg. hrly. earnings....	+6.3	+6.1	+5.3	+6.2	+6.2	+6.0	+6.7	+5.6	+5.6	+3.8	+6.3

Source: Department of Labor.

(NOTE: Table G-7, Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, is shown semiannually in the January and July issues.)

Construction Legislation

47

Authorization of Hydroelectric Power Plant at Niagara Falls, New York. (Public Law 85-159, approved August 21, 1957.)

The Federal Power Commission is expressly authorized and directed by P. L. 85-159 to issue a license to the Power Authority of the State of New York for construction at Niagara Falls of a hydroelectric power project with capacity to utilize all of the United States' share of the water of the Niagara River permitted to be diverted under the terms of a 1950 treaty with Canada. The State Power Authority is to finance, construct, and operate the project, including the cost of certain remedial works necessary to preserve the falls on the United States side, without aid or assistance from the Federal Government.

Half of the project power is to be reserved for preference customers, such as rural power cooperatives, municipally owned electric systems, and Federal defense agencies, within economic transmission distance. If any of this power is sold to private utilities, the contracts must include arrangements for withdrawal upon reasonable notice and fair terms of enough power to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of the preference customers.

Up to 20 percent of the power reserved for preference customers will be available to neighboring States. If there is any disagreement between the New York State Power Authority and the power-marketing agencies in the neighboring States, the Federal Power Commission is to determine the amount of power to be made available, and the applicable terms.

P. L. 85-159 provides also that the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation be entitled to purchase 445,000 kilowatts of power a year (about one-fourth of the total capacity of the proposed plant) for resale generally to the industries which bought power from the Corporation's Schoellkopf plant prior to its collapse due to a rock slide in June 1956. However, before Niagara-Mohawk can obtain this power, it must surrender its license for diverting Niagara waters to the New York State Power Authority.

Ownership or use of the necessary transmission lines is to be acquired by the New York Power Authority by purchase or other agreement, if available on reasonable terms and conditions. Otherwise, the Authority is authorized to construct the transmission lines.

In addition, the Power Authority is authorized, in cooperation with the proper agency of the State of New York, to construct a scenic drive and park, on the American side of the Niagara River, in accordance with a plan approved by the Federal Power Commission. Not more than \$15 million of the cost of the drive and park is to be borne by the Power Authority and considered a part of its net investment in the project.

Restriction of the Office of Defense Mobilization's Authority to Issue Certificates for Rapid Tax Amortization of Emergency Facilities. (Public Law 85-165, approved August 26, 1957.)

Section 4 of P. L. 85-165 restricts the authority of the Office of Defense Mobilization, under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to issue certificates of necessity granting 5-year tax write-offs for emergency facilities, by providing that after August 22, 1957, this authority shall be limited to the following two categories: (1) facilities to produce new or specialized defense items or components thereof, or (2) facilities to provide research, developmental, or experimental services for the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission for defense purposes. Under former law, certificates could be issued also to encourage the construction of facilities to produce civilian articles or services which might at some future time be important for defense purposes, or to produce defense items of a routine character, such as standard-size shells or standard-design rifles. The authority to issue certificates of necessity will be completely terminated as of December 31, 1959.

Authorization of Appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. (Public Law 85-162, approved August 21, 1957.)

This is the first AEC project authorization law enacted since the passage of Public Law 85-79, which amended section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to broaden Congressional control over Federal spending for the atomic power program (see Construction Review, Vol. 3, No. 8, August 1957, p. 47).

P.L. 85-162 authorizes the appropriation of \$222,230,000 for new projects under the Atomic Energy Commission's regular plant and facility authorization, including \$21,000,000 for 3 projects added by Congress. For each of 2 of them--a production reactor for special nuclear materials, and a gas-cooled natural uranium reactor similar to one constructed by Great Britain--\$3,000,000 was authorized for development, design, and engineering work only. The Commission was directed to submit a report on the designs for these 2 projects to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (including cost estimates and schedules of construction) not later than April 1, 1958. Furthermore, their construction cannot begin until specifically authorized by Congress. For the third project--an experimental reactor to demonstrate the use of plutonium as a reactor fuel--\$15,000,000 was authorized.

This law also authorizes appropriation of funds for advance planning of projects not otherwise authorized by law, and for restoration or replacement of damaged facilities. In addition, it (1) authorizes the Commission to continue to use currently available construction funds for projects authorized by Congress in prior years, and (2) places limitations upon (a) the amount by which the Commission's estimated costs for specific projects may deviate from final costs, and (b) the Commission's authority to substitute a different project for one previously authorized.

Subject to certain conditions, an appropriation of \$129,915,000 is authorized by P.L. 85-162 for use in a \$149,915,000 power reactor demonstration program, under which the AEC enters into cooperative arrangements with organizations (including private utilities, cooperatives, and publicly owned utility systems) and provides Government funds and other assistance for construction and operation of reactors. The difference between the authorized appropriation and the total dollar amount of the program represents types of assistance which may be provided, other than furnishing funds--waiver of charges for the use of materials furnished by the Commission, for example.

Before the Commission may enter into any arrangement (contract, agreement, or loan) the basis for which has not already been included with data justifying the reactor demonstration program, all pertinent information concerning the newly proposed arrangement must be submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Joint Committee shall have 45 days in which to study the proposal, but may by resolution waive all or any portion of the 45-day period.

Atomic Energy Appropriation Act, 1958. (Public Law 85-175, approved August 28, 1957.)

This law provides \$108,162,500 for construction, acquisition, or expansion of plants and facilities based upon the authorizations in Public Law 85-162 (see above).

Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1958. (Public Law 85-111, approved August 2, 1957.)

This law contains the following major items which relate to construction:

Rural Electrification Administration. \$179,000,000 for rural electrification loans (of which \$20,000,000 is to be placed in reserve) during the fiscal year 1958, and \$60,000,000 for rural telephone facilities loans (of which \$10,000,000 is to be placed in reserve) during the fiscal year 1958.

Agricultural Conservation Program Service. \$212,000,000 for the soil-building and soil- and water-conservation program, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended.

Soil Conservation Service. \$72,545,000 for regular soil conservation operations, \$25,500,000 for the watershed protection program, and \$13,220,000 for the flood prevention program.

Farmers' Home Administration. \$24,000,000 for direct and insured farm ownership loans for the purchase, enlargement or development, including farm housing and other building construction, of family type farms under title 1 and section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and \$5,500,000 for direct and insured soil and water conservation loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended.

Great Plains Conservation Program. \$10,000,000 for the program of conservation in the Great Plains area.

Extension of the Small Business Act of 1953. (Public Law 85-120, approved August 3, 1957.)

P.L. 85-120 extends the life of the Small Business Administration retroactively from July 31, 1957, to July 31, 1958. It also increases from \$230 million to \$305 million the agency's authority for making business loans (including those for plant construction).

NOTE: Selected additional laws enacted during the latter part of the first session of the 85th Congress will be summarized in October 1957 Construction Review.

Construction Regulations

FHA Regulations Amended to Permit FHA-Approved Lenders to Sell Part Interest in FHA-Insured Home Mortgages to Other Than Established Lending Institutions. (Federal Housing Administration press release No. 57-38, dated August 8, 1957, and Letter to All Approved Mortgagees, No. 57-13, dated August 12, 1957.)

On August 8, 1957, the Federal Housing Administration announced that its Administrative Regulations had been changed to permit FHA-approved lending institutions owning FHA-insured home mortgages to sell securities (notes, participation certificates, etc.) representing a partial interest in those mortgages to persons other than established lending institutions.

The rules change, which in effect provides a new secondary market for Government-backed home mortgages, is designed to attract managers of pension and welfare trust funds to invest in this field. Since, under the new ruling, these managers would hold collateral trust notes in lieu of mortgages, they would be relieved of "servicing" and other operational problems, which formerly were a deterrent to their investing in home mortgages.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Construction Review brings together under one cover virtually all of the Government's current statistics that pertain to construction. Published jointly by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Labor, this monthly report is designed to serve the wide variety of groups and individuals among businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public who need a convenient reference to the many facets by which current trends in construction may be gaged.

The various measures of construction are shown in detail wherever possible, by type of construction, trade, or material, and in addition, by location. The Index to statistical tables is a guide to the detail provided by each tabulation.

Most of the statistical series shown are prepared separately or jointly by the two agencies responsible for this publication. The remainder, specifically accredited, originate in other governmental agencies or are contributed by private organizations.¹

Almost all the statistics are presented on a monthly basis; the rest, quarterly. Except where noted, all data relate to the continental United States.

DEFINITION OF THE SERIES

Part A--Construction Put In Place. Construction, for the purpose of this series, is defined to include the engineering, design, and production of all fixed works and structures. Only new construction, including major additions and alterations, is covered; maintenance and repair work is excluded. The estimates cover build-

ings; other structures such as dams, levees, and bridges; and nonstructural works such as airfields, highways, canals, and navigation channels. They include the installed value of equipment generally considered an integral part of a structure and commonly included in the contract price, such as plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and elevators. They exclude separable equipment, such as production machinery, power-generating equipment, and furnishings.

Clearing and development of land is included. If, however, an existing structure is demolished in the process, the demolition itself is excluded. Excluded also are oil, gas, and water well drilling; the digging and shoring of mines; and work which is an integral part of farming operations such as plowing, terracing, and the digging of drainage ditches.

Value of construction includes the cost of architectural and engineering fees, land development costs, material and equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations, but not speculative profits. Also included are the value of force-account work (construction done, not through a contractor, but directly by a business or government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties), as well as the value of work done by owners or their families on their own homes, farm buildings, and the like.

Estimates of the value of construction measure the value of work put in place on all structures and facilities under construction during a given period regardless of when work on each individual project was started.

¹ The private contributors are as follows: American Appraisal Co. (525 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.), Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (329 E St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.), E. H. Boeckh and Associates (1406 M St., N. W.; Washington 5, D. C.), and the Engineering News-Record (330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.), which provide this bulletin with construction cost indexes; the F. W. Dodge Corporation (119 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.), which provides contract award values for the 37 eastern States; and the following private associations whose materials production, shipments, and other statistics on materials are published here: American Institute of Steel Construction (101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.), American Iron and Steel Institute (150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.), Douglas Fir Plywood Association (Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.), National Electric Manufacturers Association (155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.), National Lumber Manufacturers Association (1319 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), and National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.).

Federally owned construction covers all projects financed exclusively with Federal funds, whether the work is done by force-account or by private contractors. State and locally owned construction, which also covers both force-account and private-contract work, includes projects financed entirely by State and local governments, as well as projects financed in part by the Federal Government under grants-in-aid programs. Thus, the value figures for State and locally owned construction include the funds obtained from all three levels of government--Federal, State, and local. For the most part, the types of projects involving both Federal and State or local government monies are highways, airfields, schools, hospitals, and sewage-disposal and water-supply facilities.

Part B--Housing. The housing series in this report cover only permanent and housekeeping dwelling units, which are defined as dwelling places containing permanent cooking facilities, or the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping.

The series on the number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, widely known as housing starts, includes prefabricated housing (if permanent), but excludes conversions (which are not new dwelling units) and hotel, dormitory accommodations, and military barracks (none of which are housekeeping dwellings). Excluded also are all temporary dwelling units, such as trailers, sheds, and shacks, as well as all farm housing.

The housing starts estimates are based on local building permits issued (adjusted for canceled permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction) and public contracts awarded, plus a field count of units started in a sample of nonpermit-issuing places.

Construction is said to have started when excavation work for the basement or the foundation of the structure has commenced.

This series was revised beginning with data for January 1954. The new series presents statistics for the 4 broad Census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West) and for the metropolitan, as compared with the nonmet-

ropolitan segment of the country. Estimates by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location have been carried back on a monthly basis through January 1953, and on an annual basis through 1950.

These geographic data replace the urban-rural classification used previously. Also, rental-type units in the new series are classified as 2-4 family and 5-or-more family structures, compared with the former classification of 2-family and 3-or-more family structures.

Construction cost data shown here represent the average of builders' estimates of the construction cost of all new private 1-family houses started nationally. The construction cost averages are affected by variations in size and design of the houses, in the size and type of projects started, and differences in construction methods, as well as changes in cost of materials and labor. They do not represent the construction cost of a typical house, and should not be confused with selling price or permit valuation.

The cost data are based primarily on builders' estimates of construction cost as shown on the building permit, and on reports of construction cost by individual construction contractors in a representative group of localities not issuing permits. Building-permit information is adjusted for the general understatement of costs shown on permit applications.

The construction cost figures cover the cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the houses. Included are the costs of equipment which becomes an integral part of the structure and is essential to its general use. Excluded are the costs of land, site improvement, architectural and engineering fees, and sales profits.

While the series on total nonfarm dwelling units started, as well as the series on units started under FHA and VA programs, cover new housing only, as distinguished from converted or existing housing, the statistics on nonfarm mortgage recordings of \$20,000 or less refer to both new and existing structures. Furthermore, the latter series covers all types of building construction, but resi-

dential building accounts for the larger proportion of these mortgage recordings.

Part C--Building Permits. The statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits, beginning with data for January 1954, measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems--rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the total nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census.

The building-construction data cover federally as well as nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials.

No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started.

Statistics shown in this report for the total metropolitan area of the country represent the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census. Data for individual metropolitan areas (which were selected from those for which building-permit coverage is complete or virtually complete) include an estimate for non-permit-issuing places in each area.

Permit valuation figures do not include the costs of (1) demolishing or moving buildings, (2) nonbuilding construction (e.g., streets and highways, pipelines, water and sewer systems, etc.), or (3) land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

The builders' estimates of cost as reported on the building permit, basically include the value of labor and materials involved. However, because of differences in requirements, administration,

and enforcement among the many local permit systems covered in this series, and variations in how individuals report, precise information is lacking regarding the extent to which the cost of service facilities essential to the general use of the building, or builders' overhead and profit, are included.

Dwelling units are defined the same for the building-permit series as for the series presented in Part II (New Housing) of this report. The nonhousekeeping residential building shown here is comprised of such structures as hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and clubs and association buildings with bedrooms.

Part D--Contracts. The value of contracts awarded represents the amount of the construction contracts let during a given period of time for new construction, including major additions and alterations. Maintenance and repair work is not covered. As in the "construction put in place" series, equipment which becomes an integral part of structures and is essential to their general use is included, as well as costs of land development, materials, labor, and contractors' overhead and profit on construction operations. Similarly, the value of Federal force-account work is also included, but the cost of land and separable equipment are excluded. However, unlike the construction put in place series, the statistics on contracts awarded exclude architectural and engineering fees and non-Federal force-account work, but include a small amount of demolition work when it is part of the overall contract for new construction.

Figures on federally owned projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, obtained from other Federal agencies. Data on non-Federal construction are obtained from records compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. For the remaining States, they are based on reports from local building-permit officials, augmented by reports on construction contract awards which appear in a number of construction trade periodicals. Inquiries about the Dodge contract-award series may be addressed directly to the company.

Part E--Costs. The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index is a combination of various cost indexes (prepared by private organizations and other government agencies), weighted monthly by the current relative importance of the major classes of construction shown in the series on construction put in place. It is, therefore, the equivalent of a variable weighted indicator, reflecting monthly changes not only in the component indexes, but also in the relative importance of the major classes of construction which are used as weights.

The individual private indexes reported monthly by the American Appraisal Company, Associated General Contractors, E. H. Boeckh and Associates, and the Engineering News-Record are computed from quotations for a designated bill of materials and a specified amount of labor. The indexes differ as to the amounts and kinds of materials and labor measured, geographic coverage, and the extent to which adjustments are made for variations in labor efficiency, overhead and other factors affecting construction costs.

Cost indexes applicable to particular locations and special types of construction may be obtained from most of these compilers.

All materials usually incorporated into buildings by the general contractor, or his subcontractors, are covered in the index of wholesale prices of building materials. Specifically excluded are consumer durable goods such as kitchen ranges, refrigerators, and air-conditioning equipment. Goods of constant quality are priced from period to period, so that the index measures the effect only of price, rather than of quality change. "Wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, at primary market levels.

The series was revised, beginning with the January 1952 index, to include the pricing of additional materials, a different weighting pattern, and a change in the pricing period. The revised index, based on 1947-49=100, is the "official" wholesale price index of the Federal Government for January 1952 and all subsequent months; the indexes previously published on the base 1926=100 are the official price indexes for Decem-

ber 1951 and all earlier dates. The index presented here for the year 1951 on a 1947-49=100 base is taken from a "linked" series, calculated solely for analytical purposes, and does not supersede the former index (1926=100) as the official series for that year.

Union wage scales are the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Overtime beyond the negotiated maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded. In addition, the scales do not reflect either rates for apprentices or premium rates paid for special qualifications or other reasons.

Part F--Materials Output. The Indexes of Construction Materials Output provide measures of production or shipments for ten groups of construction materials, and are based on the output of 43 selected materials. Monthly indexes are provided for eight groups of materials, quarterly indexes for the other two groups, and annual levels are given for all groups.

In computing the indexes, the current monthly or quarterly unit production or shipments data are converted to aggregate values by multiplying 1947-49 average prices at the mills, factories, or plants. The base period aggregate values (1947-49 monthly average = 100) are derived by multiplying 1947-49 monthly average output by the 1947 average factory, mill, or plant price. By the use of varying physical quantities, and constant prices, the group indexes represent physical quantity measures. The trend lines appearing on the charts are derived from the group indexes by removing the month-to-month fluctuations resulting from seasonal and erratic factors. The lines are 12-month moving averages centered on the seventh month, with each calendar year centered on July. Projections for the last 6 months are made by using the current data adjusted for the seasonal movements appearing during the period 1952-54, and smoothed by a 3-month moving average.

Part G--Employment. Data on employment in contract construction cover all employees of construction firms who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, regardless of the type of

work performed. Only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others are included, but such firms pursue all kinds of construction activities--new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance, and repairs. Excluded are self-employed construction workers, working proprietors, and force-account employees of non-construction firms and public agencies engaged in construction activities.

The hours and earnings estimates relate only to nonsupervisory construction workers and working foremen. All such workers, regardless of skill, are included if they are engaged in any way in contract construction activities (on either privately or publicly owned projects).

The earnings statistics shown are gross earnings before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. Gross earnings include the workers' base pay, premium pay for overtime and for bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken, but such items as employer contributions to welfare funds, and to insurance or pension plans, are excluded.

The indexes of weekly man-hours in contract construction are a composite measure of the trends in construction-worker employment and average weekly hours. They provide a more meaningful measure of contract-construction activity than the employment or average weekly hours series alone, since the volume of work done is dependent upon both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek.

The foregoing employment and earnings series are based upon reports from individual contracting establishments; these reports do not contain the detail necessary to separate employment according to the kind of construction work performed.

Information shown in this report on apprentices in the building trades applies only to registered apprentices. A registered apprentice is defined as an employee who, under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in a registered ap-

prenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all the information it requires.

The apprenticeship data are obtained from local apprenticeship committees, trade unions, employers' associations, and building trades councils, by field representatives of the Federal Government and cooperating State Apprenticeship Agencies. Occupational classifications are based on descriptions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 2d Ed., 1949). For the purposes of the tabulation presented here, three classifications--brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers--have been combined into one group, the trowel trades.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Descriptions of the techniques of compiling most of the series included in Construction Review, as well as related explanatory information and historical statistics, are contained in a selected group of Government publications shown on the following page.

Starred (*) items may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices shown. Other publications listed here are available upon request to the agency responsible for the specific report.

SELECTED REFERENCES

*Business Statistics: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 1955 Biennial Edition. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. \$2.

*Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-54: A Statistical Supplement to Volume I of Construction Review. May be obtained from Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices or Department of Commerce Field Offices (see inside front cover of Construction Review for addresses), or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 50 cents.

Construction Cost Indexes. BLS Report No. 73, November 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Construction During Five Decades; Historical Statistics, 1915-52. BLS Bulletin 1146. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 45 cents.

*Employment and Earnings. Monthly. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Subscription price: \$3.50 domestic; \$4.50 foreign. Single copies vary in price.

*Employment and Earnings. Annual Supplement Issue. June 1957, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. \$1

*Ninth Annual Report--Housing and Home Finance Agency. Calendar Year 1955. Housing and Home Finance Agency. \$1.50.

Housing Statistics. Monthly. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, Washington 25, D. C.

New Construction Expenditures, 1915-51: Labor Requirements 1939-51. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series. BLS Bulletin 1168, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 60 cents.

Chapter II --Estimating National Housing Volume

Chapter III --Estimating Expenditures for New Construction

Chapter IV --Labor Required for New Construction

Chapter VI --Measurement of Industrial Employment

Chapter VII--Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries

Chapter X --Wholesale Price Index

Chapter XII--Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1956. BLS Bulletin 1205. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 35 cents.

Revised Wholesale Price Index of Building Materials, in Construction, March 1952, pp. 3-8. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index. Serial No. R 2067. Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1952. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Wholesale Prices, 1951 and 1952. BLS Bulletin 1143. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.

Announcing the new 1957 edition of the

Occupational Outlook Handbook

- A 700-page volume of basic occupational information for use in vocational guidance; contains 105 photographs, 70 charts.
- Covers employment outlook in 500 occupations and 25 major industries.

A 57-page chapter on THE BUILDING TRADES

- Discusses and evaluates the impact of new technological developments on employment in the construction industry.
- Provides separate reports on 20 of the major building trades. Describes the nature of the work, training requirements, earnings, and employment outlook--in each of the 20 trades.

Copies of the new **Occupational Outlook Handbook** are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., or from any of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices (see inside front cover of *Construction Review* for addresses). Price: \$4.

